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FRIDAY, December 15, 1950

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ISRAEL'S INTERURBAN TAXI SERVICE
"AVIV"
JERUSALEM
TEL AVIV • HAIFA
TIBERIAS • SAFAD
JAFFA • RAMAT GAN

Column One
By David Courtney

MARSHALL Aid to Britain, having run its course, will end in a little over two weeks from now. There has been much speculation about what will happen then. The end comes just as the British Government is starting out on a three-year defence plan costing £3,600m. When these additional estimates were approved, it was taken for granted that the United States would contribute an impressive part of the cost, and it was widely supposed that the benefits of Marshall Aid would continue in one form or another. Mr. Gaitskell went to Washington in October and put before the U.S. Administration a precise request for $1,540m. towards the new defence costs. He returned to London without a dime and the Cabinet then had to approve the raising of another £550m. in place of the expected help in dollars. The enormous extra burden of defence and the stoppage of Marshall Aid has to be reckoned together with the world inflation set swelling by vast and speculative American stockpiling of raw materials. The process has been taken up now by British manufacturers, with the result that serious bottlenecks and shortages have begun and must get worse. It has been calculated that at the present rate of inflation the estimated defence expenditure of £3,600m. may well become as much as £4,200m. by the time the three-year plan is complete.

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THE problem was dealt with by Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee at their talks. It was agreed that something would have to be done about it. Whatever the something may turn out to be, it is more likely to be a check on distribution than on prices. One gathers that the decisions reached by the two statesmen on this matter have given cold comfort to Mr. Gaitskell, and have left the Socialist back-benchers, who still cling to the notion and the substance of the Welfare State, in a troubled mind.

■

CALLED upon to fend economically for itself, the British Government may now find it easier to conduct an independent diplomatic policy. Mr. Attlee's call upon President Truman gave one to suppose that the trend towards independence and perhaps even leadership, had already begun; and the published results of the conference, whilst undramatic, have not damaged the supposition. It is perfectly clear that the British Government has no intention of wrecking the social structure built up during the past five years unless driven to do so by other forces than those of the Pentagon. It is recognized that anti-Communist hysteria is not a substitute for policy and has not even the advantage of being able to persuade Congress to keep the tap turned on and let the dollars gush. On the other hand, it has created an enormous balloon of inflation which may or may not be kept under control, but which risks a frightful collapse in which Britain's balance of payments would disappear in a trice and the financial crisis of 1949 be repeated in tenfold proportion.

■

IT is probably a good thing that America is unwilling to go on paying the piper and may therefore be less insistent upon the tune. The opportunity for Britain to take firm hold of a constructive and independent policy in international affairs, has come again, perhaps undeservedly in view of the occasions when it has been let slip, and with the urge of British self-interest behind it. The need to give in to American pressure, as Mr. Bevin gave in on the rearmament of Germany, on MacArthurism and on defence itself, is no longer paramount and no longer, one may guess, desired by Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson, who are probably big enough to realize that a successful British initiative for peace and the maintenance of economic recovery is worth more than the plaudits of an appeased Republican Party and, perhaps, a better way to the Presidency in 1952 than a war of unpredictable consequences.

Tel Aviv, December 15.

Switch of 2 Votes May Pass Belgian J'lem Plan

By Jesse Zel Lurie, POST Correspondent

FLUSHING MEADOW, Thursday. — The odds are even that the Belgian resolution will get the required two-thirds majority in the plenary of the Assembly, but the Soviet bloc hold the key to its possible defeat.

For the first time in history Israel and Jordan agreed on a United Nations proposal for supervision of the Holy Places, but this had no effect on the large group of Vatican-controlled nations who came within six votes of getting the two-thirds majority needed by the Belgian resolution to keep internationalization on the books for another year.

Only two countries need switch from nay to aye at the plenary session to provide the requisite two-thirds, and it is thought probable that the Vatican can line them up.

The Soviet Bloc, which abstained, can, however, change the entire picture if it decides to return to the position enunciated last spring of opposition to internationalization. Sources close to the Soviets aver that one of the reasons for the Russian switch to abstention was Israel's vote against the Soviet resolution to abolish the Conciliation Commission.

The Russians are re-introducing into the plenary two resolutions, one of which discharges the Commission for having "failed to cope with its task of settling the disputes between the parties in Palestine." This received only the five Soviet Bloc votes in the Political Committee, with one abstention — Iraq. Israel and all the other Arab states voted against.

Israel Statement

The second, a resolution to eliminate the Commission from peace negotiations, has been worded in such a way as to have almost the same text as the original U.S. resolution before the latter was amended, urging "the powers to seek agreement by direct negotiations." Israel is preparing a formal statement on this and other resolutions on the refugees.

It is unlikely that either Israel or the Soviet Bloc will change their votes on the Conciliation Commission and Jerusalem respect.vely, but as we have learned before, anything can happen at the last moment at Flushing Meadow.

The Americans and Britain have played an honourable, if ineffective, role in the Jerusalem discussion. The world crisis is too important for either country to risk antagonising the Catholic countries by direct pressure in order to gain support for their amendment to the Swedish resolution.

Both sought a formula acceptable to both Israel and Jordan in the hope that such agreement would persuade the Catholic statesmen to vote for a compromise that could be implemented — which, moreover, was always termed temporary.

Simple Formula

On Monday, when Jordan voiced its opposition to sections of the Swedish resolution, the U.S. withdrew its scheduled address and all seemed lost. Overnight there were pressures, rumblings and movements heard in Washington, and the Americans decided that they must take some action. They came up with a simple amendment condensing the four-page operative section of the Swedish resolution to one paragraph acceptable to both Israel and Jordan.

It is so reasonably simple in formulation that it will take the nations a year to get used to it and another year to pass it.

If there is still a United Nations in 1952, it will appoint an envoy to Jerusalem. Meanwhile the status quo, which for many reasons is preferred by the Vatican, appears likely to continue.

Text of Belgian Proposal

The following is the full text of the Belgian amendment carried in the Ad Hoc Political Committee on Wednesday.

The General Assembly, considering that the world community has unique spiritual and religious interest in the Holy Land, recalling its resolutions of November 29, 1947, December 11, 1948 and December 9, 1949;

Noting the special report of the Trusteeship Council on the question of an international regime for the Jerusalem area and protection of the Holy Places;

Considering that in the absence of the necessary co-operation on the part of the states concerned, that the Trusteeship Council has been unable to implement the statute which it had prepared, that the reconsideration of the question of the international protection of the holy places and of spiritual and religious interests in the Holy Land is therefore essential, and that new efforts must be made to solve the question within the framework of the principles previously adopted by the Assembly:

1) Instructs four persons who will be appointed by the Trusteeship Council to study, in consultation with the governments at present exercising de facto control over the holy sites, and with other states, authorities and religious bodies concerned, conditions of a settlement which can ensure effective protection, under the auspices of the U.N., of holy sites and of spiritual and religious interests in the Holy Land;

2) Invites them to submit a report to the Assembly at the sixth session;

3) Requests the states concerned to cooperate fully in the implementation of this resolution, and

4) Invites the Secretary-General to place at the disposal of these persons staff and facilities necessary for the fulfilment of their task.

Internationalization Kept On U.N. Books by Vatican Move

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday. — Of the 38 countries who voted for internationalization last year, Australia, Honduras and Liberia completely reversed their positions in the Ad Hoc Committee yesterday and voted against the Catholic-Moslem front, while the Soviet bloc, India and Mexico also withdrew their support by abstaining. The Netherlands, New Zealand and Thailand, who had abstained in 1949, voted yesterday with the group opposing internationalization.

It was probably due to this clear trend that the Belgians and other Catholics wishing for reaffirmation of the internationalization resolution did not risk tabling a straightforward motion. The Belgian proposal reaffirmed the internationalization principle through its preamble which said, "recalling its resolutions of November 29, 1947, December 11, 1948, and December 9, 1949."

The navs were Israel, Australia, Denmark, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, South Africa, the U.K., the U.S., Uruguay and Yogoslavia.

The Soviet bloc, Canada, the Dominican Republic, India, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama abstained. Costa Rica was absent.

Order of Vote

Previously, by a vote of 30 to 18 with ten abstentions, the Committee decided to vote on the Belgian proposal ahead of the plan submitted by the U.S., the U.K. and Uruguay, which Sweden had accepted as an amendment to its proposal. Although under the rules, the amended Swedish draft had priority, Chile contended that it was really a new resolution because of the amendment, and the chair made no ruling, permitting the Committee itself to decide.

Had the Swedish proposal been put first, it might have received a majority as a number of countries supporting the Belgian proposal might have suported the Swedish plan also and no doubt a number of abstainers would have voted aye.

However, after acceptance of the Belgian proposal, the Lebanese gov. ave moved to prevent a vote on the Swedish plan and his motion was carried by 25 to 18, with 12 abstentions.

If the Belgian proposal fails to get a two-thirds majority in the plenum, the amended Swedish resolution will be put to the vote.

Mr. A. Eban indicated this would be done when he asked the Chairman whether such procedure would be permissible.

The approval by Israel and Jordan of the Swedish resolution as amended appa-ently contributed to the contrary Belgian draft being given precedence.

Mr. Charles Malik, the Lebanon, said "Jordan's acceptance of the amended Swedish text kills internationalization." He said that if Jordan approved the resolution, it must be useless. Senora Figurroa, Chile, observed "Little wonder Jordan accepts it; nothing would be done."

'Do-Nothingers'

Lord MacDonald, Britain, said that the Belgian proposal was "not in any way practical except to those who want an easy way out. It offers only the seductive appeal of doing nothing at all."

The American delegate also condemned the Belgian plan as best suited to those "chasing a will-o'-the-wisp."

Dr. Plaza, Venezuela, supporting the Belgian plan, said it was "the opening of a new road." He added "We trust that Catholic ideas will be taken into consideration in this matter."

At the morning session, Mr. Eban told the Committee that Israel was willing to support the amended Swedish resolution and would give all pledges requested under the resolution.

He said he was authorized to state that the Government would cooperate with the U.N. representative in exercise of all functions. Failure to adopt the Swedish resolution would be interpreted by Israel as the U.N.'s abdication of responsibilities.

Referring to the Belgian proposal, he said Israel, most interrogated and investigated of people, had reached the saturation point of investigation procedures.

Nobody should be surprised at the vulgar and abusive tirade of Jamali who had injected racial anti-Semitism into this debate, he said.

MAC Meets Again Today on Araba Map

A discussion as to whether the Wadi Araba boundary dispute should be settled according to the 1:100,000 map favoured by Jordan, or the 1:250,000 Rhodes Armistice map proposed by Israel remained unresolved at the close of yesterday's MAC meeting. Israel accepted Jordan's request that the vote on the issue be delayed until four o'clock this afternoon.

Two Jordan proposals were brought before the meeting, which took place at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. The first read:

"The M.A.C. agrees that the demarcation line follows the international boundary between Palestine and Trans-Jordan in the area under dispute, which boundary is defined by the Order in Council of the Palestine Government in 1929."

The second was: "The best way to ascertain the international boundary is to use the map prepared by the body which defined the international boundary, namely the 1:100,000 map in our possession."

When the first part of the motion was read, the Israel delegation asked that it be amended to read that M.A.C. agrees that the demarcation line happens to follow the international boundary between Palestine and Trans-Jordan in the area under dispute in so far as this coincides with the black crosses marked in the 1:250,000 official map signed at Rhodes."

The Jordan delegation then asked for an adjournment until this afternoon to give it time to consult with Amman before the amendment was put to a vote. The Israel delegation agreed to the request.

Shamir Heads Air Force, Limon Commands Navy in New Shift

TEL AVIV, Thursday — Aloof Shlomo Shamir, Officer Commanding the Navy, has been appointed Officer Commanding the Air Force, replacing Aloof Aharon Remez, who has been given leave for study at his own request. Aloof-Mishneh Mordecai Limon, Naval Chief of Operations, has been appointed Officer Comanding the Navy, with the acting rank of Aloof.

The changes went into effect at 6 o'clock tonight.

No other changes among high-ranking officers were contemplated, a military spokesman said here today.

Closer Coordination

The changes are taken here to signify closer coordination between the three services. Following the recent abolition of separate Air Force ranks and badges, the Navy, too, will change the names of its ranks to those current in the Army. Aloof-Mishneh will be the equivalent of the former Kvarnit (Captain.) however, the Navy will retain its own uniform and badges.

A new regulation, which comes into force tomorrow, provides that, instead of the regular Army badge, worn at present on the cap by all soldiers, a different badge will be used for each Army corps. Thus, members of the Medical Corps, for instance, will be distinguished by their cap badge from soldiers serving in Signals. This is similar to the British Army system.

The Navy will retain separate badges of rank which will, however, be different from those in use now. They will be in the form of stripes of gold braid.

Young Commander

The new Navy Commander is in his late twenties. He volunteered for service with the British Navy when he was 18. He was later a Captain of "illegal" immigrant ships. He commanded the largest, the "Theodor Herzl," which carried more than 2,000 persons.

Only once was Aloof Limon caught by the British. He was deported to Cyprus.

Aloof Shlomo Shamir, who was a Major in the Jewish Brigade, is an able organiser, and because of this was put at the head of the Navy a year and a half ago. It was then known that his appointment was temporary.

No information could be learned today on Aloof Remez' plans. He retains his Army commission and... presumably will attend a foreign military school.

(Remez' Farewell — P.3, Col. 5)

Assembly Approves Cease-Fire Plan by 52 Against Soviet Bloc

Commons Worried Over Atom Bomb Use

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, opening a debate in the House of Commons on his recent Washington talks with President Truman, said that when he went to America there was a "good deal of anxiety as to where events were leading."

Mr. Attlee said, "The feeling at General MacArthur's H.Q. is that they are confident that the United Nations forces can maintain a firm hold in the peninsula."

Turning to "doubts and misgivings" which he said have been expressed here about control of military operations in Korea and use of the atom bomb, Mr. Attlee said, "I am fully satisfied that the fullest weight will be given to the views of H.M. Government before instructions are issued to the U.N. commander which have political implications."

Atom Assurance

Mr. Attlee said President Truman gave him "assurances which I consider to be perfectly satisfactory" on the question of using the A-bomb.

Many members of the House were plainly disappointed that Attlee could not be more specific. There have been widespread demands in this country that Britain be consulted before America uses the A-bomb in any battle area, including Korea.

Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, said that the view that the atomic bomb would not be used until it had been employed by an aggressor was a "resolve that could bring war nearer."

Reviewing the military situation in Korea, the Prime Minister said there was no doubt that the U.N. forces had met with a very serious reverse and suffered heavily in both men and equipment.

But he added that the situation in the last few days had considerably improved though there may be ups and downs.

Mr. Churchill thought the meetings between President and Prime Minister should have begun at an earlier date. "After General MacArthur's brilliant counter-stroke which gave us back Seoul, would have been a good moment to talk over the next steps.

Europe's Weakness

Mr. Churchill said "progress in European defence, which was tardily begun, continues to be lamentably slow.

"Nine months ago, I pointed out that no defence of Europe would be complete without the armed strength of Germany. Opinion is moving in that direction.

"Several years have already been wasted and frittered away while the overwhelming Russian military power is built up," he said.

"The deterrent effect of the atomic bomb is, at the present time, almost our sole defence," Mr. Churchill said.

"Its potential use is the only level by which we can hope to obtain a reasonable consideration in our attempt to make peaceful settlement with Soviet Russia."

"This matter has become of very real and vital consequence to us since the decision of the government to afford to the U.S. the bomber base in East Anglia.

Mr. Bevin, replying to the debate, said: **"We know from all our information that China wants to stop this fighting." He said he believed Stalin "wanted to use China to force us to fight."**

"I very much doubt whether Russia will take the plunge into war."

China Steps Up War in Air

WASHINGTON, Thursday (AP). — An American air force spokesman said here today that there were indications that the Chinese Red Air Force was starting to wage all-out air war in Korea.

The spokesman said that increased Communist jet fighter activities during the last few days suggested "the enemy may intend to use fully his air potential, concomitantly with his ground successes."

Beach-Head Repels Chinese Pressure

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). —The last of the United Nations forces in north-east Korea, men of the isolated American 10th Corps defending the Hungnam beachhead, have thrown back a Communist force which penetrated their lines, General MacArthur's communique said tonight.

American 8th Army forces in the north-west advanced three to five kms. against determined resistance—presumably from North Koreans — near the 38th Parallel.

The biggest "dog-fight" of the campaign, a half-hour clash between 24 Russian-type jet fighters and four American jets, was fought today near the mouth of the Yalu river in the north.

Warships Stand By

The American "shooting stars" damaged one MIG-15 before they all broke off the engagement and scampered over the border into Manchuria. No American plane was damaged.

The Communist attack in the north-east took place north of Hamhung, within the perimeter where American marines and infantry, covered by the guns and planes of Allied warships offshore, stood ready tonight for further attacks from the converging Chinese forces.

Marine air force planes, maintaining a non-stop wait and search for targets, today reported the nearest concentration of enemy troops to be about 20 kms. north of Hamhung.

Large bodies of troops or refugees were also seen moving into Wonsan, Communist-held port 80 kms. to the south.

The lull since the 15,000 American and British soldiers fought their way into the perimeter from Chosin three days ago, was broken for the first time last night.

The North Korean Foreign Minister, in an official statement broadcast by Moscow radio today, charged the Americans, British and South Koreans with "monstrous violence and savage extermination of the people of Korea."

Three-Man Commission Begins Work Amid General Pessimism

FLUSHING MEADOW, Thursday (Reuter). — The General Assembly approved today by 52 votes to five (the Soviet bloc) with Nationalist China abstaining the Indian resolution for a cease-fire in Korea.

The resolution proposes that the Assembly's President, Mr. Nasrullah Entezam of Persia, and two others, should try to define a basis for a satisfactory cease-fire formula and report back to the Assembly as soon as possible.

Sir Benegal Rau, India, and Mr. Lester Pearson, Canada, were today chosen to join Mr. Entezam.

The first meeting of the three-member commission is expected to start immediately. Afterwards, consultations will probably be held with a representative of the Chinese government as well as those of the U.N. Korean Command.

M. Jacob Malik, Russia, told the plenary session of the Assembly that the plan, which was approved yesterday by the Political Committee, was in reality only a camouflage to give the U.S. and British forces time to prepare for a new attack.

In view of the Soviet attitude, few delegates expressed any optimism for the success of the cease-fire attempt.

Immediately after the vote, Mr. Entezam mentioned the "great responsibility you are placing on my shoulders and on the two other persons.

"I appeal to all parties," he added. "We need your help and your support so that we shall really succeed in averting this danger which threatens the world."

Israel Pressed For Restraint - Sharett

By a Special Correspondent

LAKE SUCCESS, Thursday. — "Throughout all the vicissitudes of the grave issue of Korea, the Israel Government, in determining its position, has tried faithfully to be guided by the major principles of its policy in international affairs — the preservation of the peace of the world, the prevention of aggression and the strengthening of the U.N. as an instrument of worldwide peace and security," Mr. Moshe Sharett told the U.N. Special Political Committee last night.

Israel had voted for the October 7 resolution under which U.N. troops had crossed the 38th Parallel because it was of the opinion that an army still facing a fighting enemy could not stop at a straight line without exposing itself to grave peril. Israel also wanted to prevent, or at least to render remote, the threat of renewed aggression. "We also felt that the line had lost its validity as the result of the initial act of aggression," he added.

Progressive Withdrawal

Despite that, however, the Israel delegation had continually pressed for restraint. "We expressed our views to the effect that the fighting and the military operations in the Korean peninsula should be reduced to the indispensable minimum, and that there should be a readiness to forgo pressing the advantage to the utmost limit, so as not to invite, or even to appear to be inviting, the intensification or widening of the conflagration," Mr. Sharett said.

Pointing out that all members of the U.N. had, by their statements and votes, pledged themselves to free elections in Korea, and that the Assembly had laid it down that U.N. forces should not remain longer than necessary in Korea, Mr. Sharett suggested a "progressive withdrawal" of all non-Korean forces over a period of about six months.

The plan presented by Mr. Sharett (reported in The Post yesterday) would, he thought, "undoubtedly create a favourable atmosphere for a peaceful settlement of all other outstanding questions."

NAMIR ELECTED TO TOP HISTADRUT POST

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mr. Mordecai Namir, former Minister to the U.S.S.R. was elected Secretary-General of the Histadrut at a special meeting of the Histadrut Executive today. Mr. Pinhas Lubianiker, former Secretary-General, officially relinquished his post at the same meeting.

U.N. to Meet in Europe Next Year

FLUSHING MEADOW, Thursday (Reuter). — The General Assembly decided today to hold its 1951 session in Europe.

The vote was 31 to 16, with 11 abstentions.

The Assembly did not specify to which country it would go, but the general feeling was that the session would be held in Paris.

M. Jacques Devinat, France, supporting a session in Europe, said that such a session "cannot but assist the United Nations to understand more urgently the multitude of problems which exist.

"A session in Europe would in the present circumstances be a political decision of particular psychological importance," he said.

The countries which voted in favour of moving to Europe were Bolivia, Byelorussia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Persia, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, the Ukraine, the Soviet Union, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

M.P. Suggests U.K. Base in the Negev

LONDON, Thursday (INA). —The suggestion that Israel lease to Britain a piece of land in the southern Negev as a military base, is made by Mr. Ian Mikardo, M.P., in an article appearing in tomorrow's "Tribune."

He said that such an arrangement would "be the answer to Farouk."

Mr. Bevin's "blindly persistent backing of the wrong side" was one cause of the "unholy mess of our Palestine intrigues." We could have bought for a song the warmest goodwill of Israel with a base in the Negev thrown in, he said.

A British base would put a friendly force between Israel and Egypt and lead to an improvement in Israel-Jordan relations.

He dismissed the idea of the British Army being a potential threat to Israel's independence, stressing that it might be a still greater threat if the British were based on the Gaza strip, a possibility which cannot be ruled out.

Jordan Asks For League Delay

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Jordan today requested the postponement of the Arab League Political Committee meeting fixed for January 3 here, to January 16 or later.

Informing the Egyptian acting minister, Ibrahim Faraj Bey, of this request, the Jordan minister in Cairo said his government required more time to study the questions under discussion.

Atom Control Group Approved

FLUSHING MEADOW, Thursday (Reuter). — The General Assembly today approved a resolution sponsored by the United States, Britain, Australia, Canada, Ecuador, France, the Netherlands and Turkey which established the Security Council members and Canada as a special committee of 12 to report on ways and means of coordinating the work of the Atomic Energy and Conventional Armaments commissions.

Only the Soviet bloc opposed the resolution which had 48 votes. Yugoslavia, Pakistan and Indonesia abstained.

A Soviet resolution calling for the immediate drafting of simultaneous conventions to outlaw atomic weapons and set up an international control system was rejected by the Assembly by 37 votes to five with 15 abstentions.

Earlier Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain, had declared that Soviet propaganda to ban the atomic bomb was simply a manoeuvre to exploit the genuine desire of people all over the world for security against this terrible weapon."

Mr. Julius Katz-Suchy, Poland, warned the United States and her supporters that if they did not heed "the wishes of the overwhelming majority of people in the world they will not long escape just retribution.

"The United States can no longer claim a monopoly when the Soviet Union is putting atomic energy to the gigantic tasks of blowing up mountains, changing the course of rivers and irrigating deserts" he said.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A Turkish cabinet crisis was feared last night after the disclosure that the Finance Minister, Hasil Ayan, had resigned his post.

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Social & Personal

President Weizmann received yesterday morning at his Rehovot office the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson; the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Moshe Shapiro; and the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Haim Halperin.

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The Danish Minister to Israel, M. Hans Paul Hoffmeyer, left Israel yesterday for Ankara, where he serves as Minister to Turkey.

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A reception was given for the Yugoslav trade delegation by the Haifa branch of the Israel Manufacturers' Association at the Meggido Hotel yesterday. The Mayor, the District representative, and members of the consular corps were present.

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A farewell reception for the members of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra was given by the Haifa Municipality yesterday. The Mayor, Mr. Shabatai Levy, and the American Consul, Mr. F. Waller, were present.

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The Anglo-Israel Society, at its general meeting last night, decided to become independent of its sister body in London, to establish branches in Tel Aviv and Haifa, and to change its name to the Israel-Britain Society. A new Committee was elected consisting of Mr. Daniel Auster, Chairman; Sir Leon Simon, Vice-Chairman; Mr. S. Behar, Hon. Treasurer; Miss G. Millstein and Miss D. Kaplan, Hon. Secretaries; and, among the other members, Dr. A. Biran, Professors N. Bentwich, L. Mayer, F. Kobner and L. Roth; Mr. M. Nurock and Mrs. Moss Levy.

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Mr. Mark Jaffee, Director and General Manager of the Palestine Corporation, Ltd., has left for a short business visit to the U.K.

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Profs. M. Schwabe, S.H. Bergmann and N. Rotenstreich spoke at a meeting held in Jerusalem recently in memory of Shlomo Maimon, the Jewish philosopher, under the auspices of the Hebrew University and the Philosophical Society.

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The Alexander Stacski Memorial Scholarship for distinguished work in philosophy was recently awarded by the Hebrew University to Moshe Schwartz-Shehori for his essay on "Maimon and Spinoza."

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Mr. Jacob Katz, Managing Director of Messrs. Imra Ltd., Export Company of Tel Aviv, has returned from an extended trip to the United States in connection with export business from Israel.

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Dr. Hans Deutsch-Dishon, of Tel Aviv, has returned from his trip to Europe.

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Prof. A. Feigenbaum will open an exhibition of the paintings of Joseph Kossonogi at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Artists' House in Jerusalem. The exhibit will be open daily from 10 to 1 and 4 to 7 through January 16.

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Mr. S.E. Schwig directed and produced the Jewish Agency film "The Day Has Come", (Edison, Jerusalem), and not Victor Vicas, as reported earlier this week.

BIRTH

MARASH — To Marianne, wife of Mr. Jacob Marash, advocate, on December 11, 1950, at the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem — a daughter.

Hamishmar Insurance Service will be pleased to arrange your Marine Insurances against all Risk. (Advt.)

The Hebrew National
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Tuesday, Dec. 19, 8 p.m.
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Conductor: O. Singer
Stage Designer: Dr. P. Levy
Choir Master: Sh. Kaplan
Ballet Master: O. Fridlan
Concert Master: L. Glicksohn-Horta.
Tickets: Ballin, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel 5018

Labour Ties Strengthened

By Our Labour Correspondent

THE agreement reached between Mapai and Mapam on cooperation between the two parties in the municipalities has strengthened the hopes of the optimists in the Labour movement. These latter have always maintained that if the two warring brothers would only concentrate on the practical issues to be settled, ideological and tactical differences could be overcome. They point to the joint origin of the two parties, to their joint interest in colonisation and the strengthening of the working class, to common achievements in the past and common goals for the future.

When the long drawn-out negotiations for cooperation in the Knesset and in the government broke down, the pessimists took this as a confirmation of their view that the rift between the parties had become too deep to be bridged. Now the agreement on cooperation in the municipalities is taken as proof of the opposite view.

Deep concern is caused, however, by the internal differences in several kibbutzim which have made trouble for a long time and threaten to split up some of the communal villages. In Afikim the struggle over a youth group which belongs to Mapam has not yet been settled and in Givath Hashloshah a split is feared to be imminent. In other places too, communal life is disturbed by party differences and this has a deep influence on daily life in the settlements.

Politics Cause Family Rifts

It is not always recognized that the conflict between Mapai and Mapam is, in certain places, not only one between the members of the two parties but between fathers and sons. In some places Mapam has got a hold on the children of settlers who belong to Mapai. This is for instance the case in Givath Hashloshah. When the settlement was to move to another site the problem as to whether the children (or the part of them who belonged to another party) would accompany their parents or not arose; this, more than anything else, made the threatening split within the village into a major tragedy. In the meantime the move has been postponed and the break-up has been avoided for the time being. But the trouble may flare up at any time and the conflict which broke out openly in Afikim and Givath Hashloshah threatens in other places too.

For the settlements and for the Histadrut as a whole these conflicts are more than the ups and downs of peaceful life in some villages. The continuity of life in the settlements is threatened and the Kibbutz Meuhad, the only one of the three organizations which includes members of both Mapai and Mapam, may, in the long run, be endangered too. The Hashomer Hazair, the settlement organization of Mapam, has always considered ideological unity as the main foundation of life in their villages. Within the Hever Hakvuzoth too, there is, in fact, the same line of political thought in all the settlements. The Kibbutz Meuhad is the only organization where members of Mapai and Mapam work together and where in many places both parties are represented, sometimes the one, sometimes the other making up the majority. Under ordinary circumstances it should be possible for members of different political parties to live side by side, especially if common interests are centred on the development of the village. But circumstances at present are extraordinary and with politics invading every field it is not to be wondered that conflicts between the parties should make for conflicts within the settlement.

Influence on Kibbutzim

More than anything, developments in the international field must influence relations within the Histadrut and thus tensions in Lake Success may decide conflicts in Givath Hasholoshah. The history of the international Labour movement in countries all over the world shows that issues which appear to be far away often influence local developments. In the case of the municipalities, the common interests of both Labour Parties have brought both sides to agree to a compromise. The shock experienced by Mapai as a result of the elections has played its part in this chapter and so has the knowledge on both sides that joint action may stave off the rise and consolidation of the opponents of the Histadrut. It is, however, not easy to say if this readiness to compromise will prevail in other fields. It should not be forgotten that during the last years Mapam has not only developed and polished its opinions in the field of international politics but also in the line of economic policy to be followed in Israel. To abandon their declared line of policy will be difficult for Mapam members and Mapai has become used to political cooperation from outside of the Histadrut. It is, therefore, still too early to tell whether or not the hopes raised by the recent agreement will be justified.

SUPREME COURT CASES TODAY

Before Justices: Dunkelblum, Agranat & Baker: (Cr.A.80/50): A. Milikovsky & Others (rep. by Barvado) v. A.G.; (Cr.A.82/50): A. Milikovsky & Others (rep. by Barvado) v. Yitzhak S. Duvdi (rep. by Hamburger); (Cr.A.64/1950): Khamis El Yatim v. A.G.

Remez Takes Leave Of His Men

By Vic Pearlstein

AIR FORCE BASE, Somewhere in Israel, Thursday.—Aloof Aharon Remez, commanding the Israel Air Force since its modest inception two years ago, took leave of his men today when a class of cadets was presented their pilots' wings here.

The youthful ex-R.A.F. pilot and kibbutz member congratulated Israel's newest flyers in a brief address.

The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aloof Yigael Yadin, then presented the cadets with their wings, while high-ranking Air Force and Army officers, the U.S. and British Military Attaches, and a large audience of applauding relatives and friends looked on.

Four pilots from the previous class, whose wings were pinned on them by Prime Minister Ben Gurion several months ago, then took to the air in their Harvard training planes to give a polished demonstration of formation flying. A fifth Harvard flown by one of the instructors performed aerobatics.

The class, which stood to attention before the stand and which was flanked by cadets who will receive their wings in several months' time, was short of two men. Shmuel Shmueli, 19, lost his life in a mid-air collision at night several months ago, while the cadet in the second plane, Yehoshua Bovetzo, was seriously injured in the same accident, and has remained hospitalized. The accident was the first serious one for the training command.

Dayan Feldman Dead At 77 in London

LONDON, Thursday, (INA) — The death is reported here at the age of 77 of Dayan Asher Feldman.

Dayan Feldman was born in Russia. He retired several years ago after an active life as teacher, preacher and Bet Din judge. He was the first English-trained student to receive the Rabbinical Diploma. He was particularly popular for his homilies for children.

Dispute of Diamond Czars May Upset World Market

By Colin Legum

LONDON, Thursday. — The world's two diamond kings, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and Dr. John Thorburn Williamson, of Tanganyika, have failed to reconcile their dispute which threatens the stability of the world diamond market.

The British Colonial Office has been acting as arbitrator. The exact nature of the dispute remains a secret.

It is believed, however, to have some bearing on the attitude of Dr. Williamson to the Diamond Sales Corporation which has sole disposal rights of his diamonds, and the conditions which the Oppenheimer interests consider necessary to ensure the smooth and stable marketing of the world's diamond production.

Court Case Possible

The Colonial Office brought Tanganyika's Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Matthews, into the picture in an attempt to find a settlement behind closed doors. Now that this move has failed the possibility exists of the whole question being fought out in the courts.

The Diamond Corporation, a genius of organizational effort devised by Sir Ernest, controls almost all the world's diamond output. Its success depends entirely on its ability to retain a monopoly position in the diamond market.

The biggest leak sprung in this organization was the vast diamond discovery made by Williamson in Tanganyika. He accepted an agreement to divert his production into the channels of the Diamond Corporation. At the time he was allowed to contribute 10 per cent of his diamonds into the pool.

Now his production has gone up enormously, but the Diamond Corporation still holds him to his original contract, which gives the Oppenheimer diamond producing mines a vastly superior percentage turnover in the world's market. This would obviously be unsatisfactory to Dr. Williamson.

Vegetables On Venus and Mars

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Professor Gavril Tikhov, leading Soviet astronomer, believes there is vegetation on the planet Venus as well as on Mars, according to a Tass message from Leningrad yesterday.

In a report read to a meeting of astronomers of Pulkovo observatory Prof. Tikhov told how he proved the existence on Mars of vegetation similar to green mountain flora on earth. He established similarity by comparing material obtained from a study of mountain vegetation with spectroscopic photographs of Mars.

He also established that plants were better able to radiate red and infra red rays when the temperature rose.

As the atmosphere of Venus had a large quantity of red rays, and because this planet physically resembled the earth more than any other, Prof. Tikhov drew the conclusion that there was probably vegetation there.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON THURSDAY

Kuna, Br., Mixed Cargo.
Tel Aviv, Is., Gen. Cargo.
Arnza, Is., Loads Citrus.
Nordanland, Sw., Gen. Cargo.
Kefalonia, Br., Wood.
Venus, Dutch, Gen. Cargo.
Cyprian Prince, Br., Compl. Unloading.
Solin, Yug., Wood.
North Sky, U.S., Wood.
Nicola Vapsarow, Bul., Wheat.
Marina Hill, Br., Gen. Cargo.
Hashloshe, Is., Compl. Unloading.
Algerian, Br., Iron, Gen. Cargo.
Nechah, Is., Mixed Cargo.

DEPARTURES IN PAST 24 HRS.

Filippo Grimani, Italian
Expeditor, U.S.
San Antonio II, Italian
Meir Dizengoff, Israel

SHIPS EXPECTED

Date	Ships	Cargo
14	Gorinian	Wood, Household Effects.
14	Richard Borchard	Gen. Cargo, Iron, Tar, Bricks.
15	Golden Ocean	Butter, Cheese
15	Giuseppe Crocs	Cattle
15	Aigo	Logs of Wood
16	Tafonit	Gen. Cargo, Machines, Iron, Rails, Potatoes.
16	St. Anthony	Gen. Cargo, Machines, Iron, Rails, Bagged Cargo.
17	Exermont	Oil Pipes, Machines, Gen. Cargo
18	Tissa	Pipes, Gen. Cargo
19	Paul Revere	Wood, Iron, Gen. Cargo
23	Georgios G.	Wheat.

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STATE OF ISRAEL
מדינת ישראל

Notices to the Public

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Finance Section of the Ministry of Defence is moving its offices from Citrus House to 6 Rehov Bet, Hakirya (Tel. 6311, 07221).

The offices consequently will not be open to the public from Friday, Dec. 15 to Wednesday, Dec. 20 inclusive.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

8-9: Exhibition of Etchings, Water Colours, Oils by local artists, Safrai's Art Gallery, 234 Jaffa Road.

9-1: (tomorrow: 10-1): Exhibition of Prints from the Eliel Collection; also other recent acquisitions. Exhibit of the Month: Hanukka Lamp (Bronze), Persia & Bukharia; Bezalel Museum.

TEL AVIV

10-1: Ryback Memorial Exhibition; Tel Aviv Museum (also tomorrow).

10.30-1; 4-6: Exhibition of water colours and pastels by Muriel Bentwich; Zolkis-Herrmann Studio, 41 Rothschild Blvd., Saturdays: 11 a.m.-1 p.m.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-1 p.m. — Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Oliad.

10-1: Municipal Museum, 3 Hassan Shukri Street.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Opening of Exhibition of Water Colours by Joseph Kossonogi; Artists' House (near King David Hotel).

TEL AVIV

7 & 9.15 p.m.: "Blithe Spirit;" Chamber Theatre; Mograbi Hall.

7.30 & 9.45 p.m.: "Crossword;" Li-La-Lo Theatre; Yasha Heifetz Hall.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM — Tonight: Ben Yehuda, 7 Rehov Ben Yehuda, 2811. Hatehia, Rehov Geula, 2452. Tomorrow: Assuta, 12 King David, 2452. Rehovot, Buchachim Quarter, 4738.

TEL AVIV — Tonight: Melchett, 50 Shenkin, 2502. Kitewitz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Magli, 11 Ha'aliya, 2471. Moshenson, 83 Ben Yehuda, 2481. Tomorrow: Shenkin, 28 Shenkin, 2753. Dr. Michlin, 112 Allenby, 3253. Nordau, 193 Ben Yehuda, Zinger, 63 Herzl, 4792. Tomorrow night: Geula, 10 Allenby, 2275. Greenberg, 48 King George, 2843. Kolander, 76 Arlosoroff, Hovevei Zion, 23 Hovevei Zion, 66223. Breind, Yad Eliyahu. Baruch, Hatikva Quarter, JAFFA — Tonight: Trufa, Givat Aliya, 90321. Tomorrow: Alfendari-Bronstein, 2 Rehov Jerusalem, 80907.

RAMAT GAN, GIVATAYIM, NAHLAT YITZHAK — Tonight: Lifshitz, 10 Herzl, Ramat Gan. Mamlock, Shechunat Borochov, Givatayim. Tomorrow: Akirivon, Rehov Jerusalem, Ramat Yitzhak Hyzica, 77 Rehov Arlosoroff, Ramat Gan.

HAIFA — Tonight: Nathan, 31 Joseph, 2364. International, 59 Kingsway, 2986. Bialik, Kiryat Bialik, 7290. Tomorrow: Habrfut, 55 Herzl, 4083. Nismas, 28 Khuri, 4197. Ahuza, Mt. Carmel, 2964.

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Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.01 p.m. today and ends at 5.14 p.m. tomorrow.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 4 p.m. Maariv, 5.10.

Knesset Ve'Eduna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. **Tomorrow:** Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Jerusalem Baptista Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, Bible study, 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture, 5 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Tomorrow: Discussion 10.30 a.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Chicago Hebrew Mission, 14 Prophets St. (Near Baltenashter House): **Saturday,** 7.45 p.m. (Hebrew and German) Sermon (Rev. J. Blum).

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Disengoff Road): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Minha 2.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: Minha, 4.15 pm.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. and 8.15 a.m.; Minha, 12.45 and 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (14 Balfour St.): Tonight: Minha, 4.15; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.30 p.m.

Yesud Israel (67 Bograchow St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel: (Pevsner House: Tonight: Minha, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel (next to Hadassah A) — Anglican Protestant Episcopal, H.C. 8.15 a.m. Evening Service, 7 p.m.

St. Andrew's (Scots Memorial Church): Morning Service, 10 a.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison, M.A.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.; Tuesday & Thursday at mission, 7.00 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 8a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Language: German, Italian, English, French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian; St. Pirra de Sion (Rattisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese; 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel; 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German, 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion, 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers; Wednesday at 7.30 p.m.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamillah Road, corner King George: Sunday: 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday and Friday, 7.30 p.m.; Saturday, 11a.m. & 7.30 p.m.; (Rev. J. Whitfield Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship: Vesper Service 6.00 p.m. All welcome.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) (in former German Colony): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. Evening Service 7.00 p.m. Rev. R. G. Allison, P.O.B. 2773.

St. Peter's Church (Church of Scotland): Evening Service, 7 p.m. Rev. A. Scott Morrison, M.A.

Catholic: 7, 8.30 & 10 a.m. Languages: Italian, Arabic, French and English.

HAIFA

St. Luke's Church: Mountain Rd. Near Vine St. (Anglican Protestant Episcopal), H.C. 7.30 a.m. Matins 10 a.m.; Evensong 6.30 p.m. Rev. H. T. Wisdom, Chaplain, (P.O.B. 1797).

Scandinavian Seamen's Church (41 Hospital St., P.O.B. 1306): Lutheran Service, 7 a.m. Rev Per Faye-Hansen. Tuesday: Bible Study, 7 p.m.

NAZARETH

(Near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S., 11 a.m.; S.S., 7.30 p.m.

Nazareth Baptist Church Thursday: Bible Study, 7.30 p.m. D. L. Baker, P.O.B. 20.

TIBERIAS

Church of Scotland: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. W. B. Miller.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.15 & 8.15 p.m.

EDEN: Malaya (6 & 8.15 p.m.).
EDISON: Secret Fury. Today at 2.15 p.m.: The Day Has Come.
ORION: Slattery's Hurricane (6 and 8 p.m.). Today at 2.45 p.m.: Snow White.
SEMADAR: Lela Bint el Madares (5, 7 & 9 p.m.).
STUDIO: Somewhere in Europe. Also today at 2.15 p.m.
ZION: Rope of Sand (6 & 8.15 p.m.). Today at 3 p.m.: Kiss in the Dark.

Spartak To Tour Israel

According to an announcement from Belgrade this week, the famous Spartak soccer club is to visit Israel and Cyprus during the coming winter season.

Three Yugoslav soccer teams in all announced plans for foreign tours, making a total of six due to spend the winter season abroad.

The Belgrade Red Star club, runners-up in the Yugoslav championship, plans a South American tour, followed by several matches in Egypt.

It was also announced that the Zagreb Dinamo Club intends to visit India in January or February, playing in Bombay and Calcutta. The Spartak's headquarters are in Subotica in northern Yugoslavia.

Football Wins For France

French sides registered wins to two international football games last Sunday. In Paris, France defeated Holland by 3-2 at soccer, after leading 3-2 halfway. At Bordeaux a French 13-man side bt. Britain by 16 points to three in an international rugby match.

Sweden vs. Israel Date

Negotiations between representatives of the Swedish Football Association, who accompanied the A.I.K. soccer side during their recent Israel tour, and the Israel F.A., have resulted in November next year being fixed as the date for an international soccer match between the National sides of both countries in Israel.

It is hoped that the programme will also include a series of games and that the "big game" might be held on the then fully completed new Ramat Gan Stadium pitch.

New Maccabi Top Trainer

Veteran footballer and coach, Alexander Katz, a recent arrival from Rumania, has been nominated by the Maccabi Head Office as National Trainer for the sports body in Israel. Mr. Katz will visit all Maccabi branches in rotation to coach on improved and more modern soccer methods and tactics.

Sixteen 1951 European freestyle and 1950 Greco-Roman leading wrestlers from Turkey, Sweden, Finland, Lebanon, Egypt and Iran took part in a two-day competition in Istanbul over the weekend.

Israel Maccabi Congress Date

The Executive Committee of Israel Maccabi has announced that the movement's Congress will be held during a three-day meeting commencing on January 25 next.

The Congress will be held in Ramat Gan and will include an Executive Committee report of its activities during its term of office and a proposed programme for future work.

The main item is expected to be that on the organization of the body's Sports Congress, scheduled for Passover next year in Tel Aviv. New elections will also take place.

Sam Snead shot a 72-hole score of 287 for a five stroke victory over his nearest rival last Sunday in the $10,000 Miami Open Golf Tournament at Florida — his 11th major tournament win this year.

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Write to No. 14388, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

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first-class English, fair Hebrew, typing, initiative, wanted by public institution.
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"THE PUBLIC AUCTION MARKET"
The next sale will be held on Monday, December 18, at 10 a.m. sharp, at the salesyard at 357th Street No.2 formerly Morris Garage, near Socony Vacuum, Jaffa-Tel Aviv Road, Tel Aviv.
Particulars of procedure can be obtained at the office:
16 Herzl St., Room 24, Tel Aviv, Tel. 3010

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Sat., Dec. 23, 2 perfs.
"OHEL SHEM," Tel Aviv
Sun., Dec. 24, 1 perf.
"RAMA," Ramat Gan
Mon., Dec. 25, 2 perfs.
"JAFFOR," Jaffa
Tues., Dec. 26, 1 perf.
"EDISON," Jerusalem
Wed., Dec. 27, 1 perf.
"ARMON," Haifa
Thurs., Dec. 28, 1 perf.
"MAY," Haifa
Fri., Dec. 29, 1 perf. for Soldiers, North
Sat., Dec. 30, 1 perf.
Beth Haam, Kiryat Haim
Sale of tickets has started

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SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT NO. 4
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TEL AVIV: "Ohel Shem" at 8.30 p.m.
Sunday, Dec. 17 — Workers' SERIES
Monday, Dec. 18—SERIES 4

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	—	12	19	19
Haifa	17	18	24	25
Naharya	—	14	24	24
Hakfirya	33	7	—	24
Lydda	34	6	24	24
Jerusalem	22	18	21	21
Beersheba	21	8	22	22

FORECAST: Partly cloudy.
(A) Humidity at 9 pm. yesterday.
(B) Minimum temp. yesterday.
(C) Maximum temp. yesterday.
D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

The cornerstone of a new kitchen, which will supply about 12,000 lunches daily to Haifa school children next year, was laid yesterday in Rehov Hashomer by the Mayor S. Levy.

* * *

Two Arabs, of Abu Ghosh, were remanded yesterday by Jerusalem Magistrate A. Eden on suspicion of selling textiles for dollars.

Five persons suspected of alleged black market operations were arrested throughout the country yesterday.

* * *

Haviv Shehai, 52, of the Greek Colony, Jerusalem, was injured when the Hamekasher bus in which he was riding collided with a lorry in Rehov Avinoam Yellin on Wednesday. Both drivers were arrested.

20,000 to Stage Warning Strike

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Twenty thousand Government employees are to stage a two-hour warning strike next Thursday to protest against delays in negotiations with their Union.

A three-member committee appointed by the Minister of Finance in mid-October, heard the employees' requests in a series of meetings lasting a month, and submitted their report to the Minister yesterday. The committee was headed by Mr. Zvi Berenson, Director-General of the Ministry of Labour.

First Beersheba Camp Family Gets Home

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The first family to leave the *ma'abara* here for the new city took up their new residence today.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Nagar had been in the *ma'abara* for five months.

They have eleven children, three of whom are in the Army. The Nagars have been married for 32 years. He is an accountant.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV AND VICINITY—Tomatoes: zones 5, 6, 250 grams, Tet 246. Cauliflower: zones 5, 6, 7, 250 grams, Tet 245. Poultry: for ill persons Mishmar Hashiv'a, Het-Aleph 22, 750 grams; Het-Bet 10, 600 grams; Het-Dalet, 500 grams.

Police Mutilated Station Diary, Beat Men, Witnesses Claim

HAIFA, Thursday. — Members of the Haifa police force testified in the District Court here today that on the order of a superior police officer they made a false statement and removed an entry from a station diary by tearing out a page. The trial is of six men charged with taking part in a brawl and assaulting policemen.

According to 12 prosecution witnesses heard in the trial, which has been dragging on for the past six months, Gershon Ritov, a former Haganah commander in Haifa, and five friends attended a party at Spinney's restaurant on April 9. They started a brawl and attacked plain-clothesmen of the mobile police, who had been called to the scene, it was said.

The six were over-powered, and taken to the Eastern police station where they were charged, and released.

'Accused Beaten'

The accused testified that on their way home they were ambushed by policemen armed with clubs, and severely beaten. They said they ran back to the station for protection, but there they were again beaten by First Inspector D. Tryfus.

Among the defence witnesses was a photographer who presented a photograph showing wounds on Ritov's head and body.

Sergeant Yitzhak Hardak, diarist of the Eastern police station, admitted today that three pages have been torn out of the April diary. A standard station diary contains 99 pages, and to use

Ordered to Copy

Zahava Weiger, diarist on April 10, testified that on that afternoon, a fellow policeman called her from her home to the station. There she was informed of Inspector Tryfus' order to copy in her handwriting other items she had entered into the diary in the morning and torn out in her presence. She said the did not then know that by complying with this order she had committed an offence.

The driver of the mobile police then told the Court how at Spinney's restaurant he had seen Sergeant Schwarzbard grab Ritov by the collar, helped by another policeman.

Because, as members of the mobile police patrol they were in mufti, a police dog mistook them for civilians and bit them, unwittingly assisting Ritov. When Ritov was further helped by a friend, Schwarzbard pulled out his revolver, but somebody wrenched it from his hand, the witness said.

Two days later Inspector Tryfus allegedly ordered him to state in a written statement that he represented the facts, and assured him that his evidence was a mere "formality," and was only for internal use. The witness made this statement despite an assurance by Judge M. Shamgar that he would not have to testify in a manner that would incriminate him.

The driver's testimony will be continued tomorrow.

Postal Official Held For Stealing Letters

Alexander Nelger, 57, in charge of the sorting of overseas mail department of the Jerusalem post office, was remanded for seven days in the Magistrates Court yesterday.

Police charged that last Tuesday he was found with 155 letters in his pockets. All the letters were addressed to donors in the U.S. by Jerusalem charity organizations, it was said. A search of the man's house produced a copy book in which was noted a list of addresses of Americans who contribute money to local charities.

The accused is alleged to have told police that he wanted the addresses to secure help for his aged mother who is paralyzed and in need of hospitalization.

111 Gold Watches Found In Wall of Suitcase

HAIFA, Thursday. — One hundred and eleven Swiss-made gold watches were discovered by customs authorities in a double-walled suitcase today.

A woman tourist from France arrived in the s.s. Kedmah on December 4, and deposited a suitcase in the port store room in the name of an Israel resident. Custom authorities searched it when the owner called.

Several persons were arrested.

A country-wide campaign to raise funds for the building of ritual baths in new settlements was decided upon at a meeting of the Central Committee for Family Purity held in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

Application of Service Law in J'lem Contested

The question whether the Compulsory Military Service Law could be applied in Jerusalem in view of the international nature of the city was put to Judge E. Witkon in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday and on Wednesday, when the trial of Haim Steinberg, the Natorei Karta member who refused to obey a calling-up order, was concluded. Judgment is to be handed down next Thursday.

Steinberg is charged with failing to report for a medical examination and for military service.

Mr. R. Silver, District Officer, at the request of the defence recalled conditions prevalent in Jerusalem toward the end of the Mandate. He identified three copies of *The Palestine Post* of January and February, 1948, produced to prove the attitude of the Jewish authorities then toward the proposal to internationalize Jerusalem.

"Occupied Area"

Among other arguments, the defence maintained that Jerusalem was only an occupied area so far as the State of Israel was concerned. Since the declaration of the establishment of Israel was based on the United Nations' Partition Resolution, the State had recognized the internationalization of the city, which was a part of the Resolution.

The legal sovereign was the United Nations, and by international law it was not permitted to compel citizens to serve in Israel's Army, and to take an oath of allegiance, the advocate argued.

Moreover, said Dr. Weyl, the Natorei Karta were a religious minority in terms of the resolution. The subscribers to its beliefs were therefore entitled to protection, and it was not right to compel them to take up arms against their beliefs.

The case is being prosecuted by Mr. S. Kwart.

The District Court held some time ago that Dr. Weyl was entitled to give evidence without swearing an oath on the ground that his beliefs were not tied to any particular religious teachings, and not, as reported in the first account of this case, that he did not subscribe to a religious belief.

Jordan Officers To Stay in Old City

The Jordan government has cancelled the former Cabinet's decision to remove its offices from the Old City of Jerusalem to Amman, Ramallah Radio reported yesterday.

The reversal in policy came as a result of opposition to the move by Palestine Arab representatives in the House.

FINED FOR FAILING TO REPORT FOR SERVICE

Esther Bat Simon Farhan, of Jerusalem, was fined IL.15 by the Magistrates Court yesterday for failing to report for military service. After producing evidence that she was recently married, she was released.

JORDAN ASKED TO RUN ROCKEFELLER MUSEUM

The mayor of the Old City, Aref el Aref, in a memorandum to the Jordan Premier, has demanded that the Jordan government take over the Rockefeller Museum outside Herod's Gate, "Falastin" reports.

CHARGED WITH TREASON

Four Palestine Arabs have been brought before a military court in Nablus, and charged with high treason and "conspiracy with the enemy," according to "Falastin."

Owing to the transfer of the Financial Department of the Ministry of Defence from Hadar Hacarmel, Tel Aviv, to Hakirya, the latter will be closed to the public until next Wednesday.

Health Office Shut: Building Unsafe

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Ministry of Health ordered 24 offices at 7 Rehov Shabbetai to close due to the unsafe condition of the building, it was announced today.

Except for burial permits, which are obtainable at Hakirya, the Health Bureau will be closed to the public. Members of the editorial staff of the newspaper "Al Hamishmar," whose offices are located on the second floor of the same building, report that they will remain in the building.

Forged IL.10 Notes Found

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Forged IL.10 notes, the first encountered, were found recently. They are believed by police to have originated in a "neighbouring country."

Assistant Inspector-General, Avraham Zelinger, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, showed one of the bills to the press here today.

A careful eye could spot the forgery, Mr. Zelinger pointed out. The red colour is dull, the serial numbers are printed with black ink instead of blue, the engraved lines are blurred and less fine than on the true bill, the lettering in both Hebrew and English is both blotted and blurred, and the general quality and texture of the paper is inferior.

Mr. Zelinger stressed that there was no reason for apprehension as only a small number had so far been put into use. Any person finding a suspected bill should take it to the nearest police station. No compensation is given for the forged bills turned in.

German Ban Imposed After Long Talks

The Censorship Board's ban on the use of the German language in public entertainment performances was made only after a number of Board discussions that ran over several months, the Chairman, Mr. Y. Kisselov, told *The Post* yesterday.

"It was by no means a hasty decision," he said. "We realized the gravity of the issue involved. But it was felt that the wounds suffered by our people at the hands of the Germans was still too raw. After some time, perhaps, this feeling will change, and the ban will be lifted."

Asked about the circumstances surrounding the issuing of the prohibition, the Chairman said that "numerous complaints" from the public, including Government officials, had been received by the Board against the public performance by artists using the German language.

Threat Letter Sent To Berlin Jews

BERLIN, Thursday (AP). — Several members of the Berlin Jewish Community received anonymous threatening letters in connection with recent demonstrations against the stage appearance in Berlin of actor Werner Krauss, headquarters of the Jewish community announced today.

Krauss, who had played a leading role in the Nazi film, "Jud Suess," was starred in Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman." Demonstrations against the appearance of Krauss induced the director of the Vienna Company to stop his scheduled six-day performance.

Citrus Board to Meet Today; Jaffas' Prices Satisfactory

TEL AVIV, Thursday — A plenary meeting of the Citrus Control Board is scheduled to be held in Jerusalem tomorrow. The Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, and Trade and Industry, who represent the Government on the Board, will be present to discuss the crisis.

Prices for the first Jaffas sold in Glasgow were satisfactory, it was learned here today. A case sold for between 28s. and 32s. A second consignment, however, which had been sent to London, sold for only 25/6 to 28s., which, from the point of view of the local citrus grower, is disappointing.

Excellent Fruit

The condition of the fruit in both cases was reported to be "excellent," and the drop is explained as due to factual circumstances. Jaffas still quote prices higher than any other brand of oranges on British markets.

Two more consignments recently arrived in Great Britain ports, but have not yet been put on sale. Five other consignments are now on their way to Britain.

Press Comment Varies On Citrus Crisis

Conflicting opinions on the citrus growers' strike were voiced in yesterday morning's press comment.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) did not believe the decision to stop picking would create an atmosphere conducive to successful negotiation. It suggested that the owners cancel their strike and that the Government pledge itself to find a speedy solution.

"Davar" (Histadrut) wrote that half the grove-owners who have threatened not to resume citrus picking are not farmers, but businessmen who bought the orchards in the hope of making easy profits.

The paper felt that one solution to the problem might be the purchase of all such groves by a national company charged with insuring their proper maintenance or with handing them over to agricultural settlers.

"Hatzofeh" (Mizrahi) said the Government must act to ensure the growers a stable livelihood, since citrus crops are a major item and provide employment for thousands of immigrants.

Kiosk Owner Freed, Key Witness Absent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Charges against Yosef Bello, the kiosk owner accused of ringing Mayor I. Rokach's door bell continuously "with intent to annoy," were dropped in the Magistrates Court here today.

Mrs. Rokach, the principal witness, failed to appear.

U.S. TOURIST DEAD

A tourist, who had served as a nurse in Moshav Truma after her arrival from the U.S. last spring, was found unconscious on the floor of her room in Beersheba yesterday. The woman died while being taken to Hadassah Hospital.

A bottle of morphium and two letters, one to her mother in Brooklyn, were found on a table in her room.

BEAUTY QUEEN IN LONDON

LONDON, Thursday (INA)— Miss Miriam Yafon, Israel's Beauty Queen, arrived here at noon today and was met at the aerodrome by the Vice-Consul, Mr. Chaim Raphael.

Five Arrested For Destroying Fruit

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday — Orange growers stopped two truck loads of oranges from a Yechin (Shechem) grove on the main Haifa road here today, and destroyed a quantity of the packed fruit. Police arrested five of the group of more than 20 demonstrators.

Growers also reportedly caused over IL.1,000 damage this morning when they destroyed packed fruit in a private grove at Kfar Yona. Yesterday they interfered with the loading of fruit on the train in the Petah Tikva station.

Before today's disturbances, police had explained to the growers that they could demonstrate or try to persuade truck drivers not to transport fruit, but that they would not be allowed to interfere with delivery of produce already in transit.

When growers disregarded the warning, and stopped the loaded trucks, the arrests followed.

3 Jailed for Taking Couple Across Border

NATHANYA, Thursday.—For smuggling Jews over the border into Jordan-held territory a Jew was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and two Arab brothers to four months in prison each by the Magistrate H. Levenberg here today.

Moshe Ben Avraham Chitaat, 20, a newcomer from Iraq, Mustafa Salim Natur, 22, and Khalil Abdul Rahman Natur, 23, had arranged to smuggle a new immigrant from Iraq and his wife over the border to Tulkarm, in return for IL.200. The couple told that they had matters still to settle in Iraq, and wished to return there.

The plan arranged for the crossing on October 13, and the man and his wife were taken to Tulkarm, but were caught by the Arab Legion, and returned to the Israel police in Taiba, where two days later.

500,000 MORE DUNAMS FOR BARLEY CROP

Distribution of 500,000 dunams to settlements for barley cultivation is expected to increase the barley crop by about 40,000 tons in 1951-52, the Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday.

Order Granted On Disputed Vote

For the second time the High Court yesterday granted an order nisi against the Returning Officer of the Bnei Brak local elections, the Election Committee and the Balloting Committee, calling upon them to show cause why an alleged error in the conduct of the elections should not be corrected.

The applicant was Mr. M. Cohen, who applied on behalf of List "Bet," the "United Religious List." He alleged that when the votes of ballot box 7 were counted, an envelope was found containing two ballots, one of which was marked "Bet — United Religious List," and the other "Bet—United Religious Front." (In centres other than Bnei Brak the Religious Bloc lists were named "United Religious Front.")

Vote Not Counted

The law provides that when an envelope is found to contain two slips of different parties the vote is invalidated, but if it contains two slips of the same party it is still valid. The Committee decided that the vote in question was invalid, and refused to count it.

The petition stated that the vote is important in the result of the election. When the final count was made, the Religious Bloc obtained five seats and the Herut Party one seat. Each then had a balance of exactly 160 votes, and a further seat was allotted to the Religious Bloc as a result of a lottery drawn between the two.

In view of a previous Herut Party application made to the High Court, in which it was argued that the lottery in question was improperly rejected, because the Election Committee had refused to open the envelopes of seven soldiers which had arrived late, the Religious Bloc was now interested in establishing the validity of this disputed vote. An order nisi was granted on the Herut application on December 6.

While granting the order concerning the duplicated slip, the Court yesterday refused to issue an order nisi in respect of another envelope. The petition alleged that an empty envelope was found in the same ballot box, and that at the bottom of the box was discovered a ballot of List "Bet."

It was argued that since the number of votes exactly corresponded with the number of voters, it could be presumed that the slip had fallen out of the envelope, and that the Committee erred in refusing to count it. The Court did not accept that view.

The Court was composed of Justices Dunkelblum, Agranat and Bahar. Mr. M. Cheps represented Mr. Cohen.

Cables in Brief

ATOM — X men was killed and four hurt in an explosion in the Canadian atomic energy plant at Chalk River on Wednesday night.

PRESIDENT Eduard von Steiger, 69, minister of justice and police, was yesterday elected Swiss president for 1951 by a joint sitting of both houses of parliament. He was the only candidate.

SPAIN CLAIMS REPARATIONS

MADRID, Thursday (Reuter). —The Spanish foreign minister said today that now that "peace was in danger" Spain was ready to "occupy worthily the position which corresponded to her" in the defence of western civilization.

Speaking in Parliament, Sr. Artajo said that Spain appreciated the United States attitude towards her.

He claimed that Spain was entitled to reparations for economic harm done by her isolation.

The U.N. decision had caused the collapse of the popular front organization of the exiled Spanish republicans, he said.

CHURCHILL CANCELS CAIRO HOLIDAY

CAIRO, Thursday (AP). — "Le Journal d'Egypte" said today that Mr. Winston Churchill cancelled his proposed Christmas holiday in Cairo because the Egyptian government would not guarantee that there would be no press attacks against him during his stay.

A British embassy spokesman said this was not the reason, but declined to give "the real reason."

S.A. URANIUM

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — A three-power agreement announced here tonight will make available to the British and U.S. governments uranium from South African gold mines which constitute one of the world's biggest known sources.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS
From Sat., Dec. 16

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Second Week
Life is short but sweet in Malaya — M.G.M.'s big adventure romance
Spencer TRACY — James STEWART — Valentina CORTESA — Sydney GREEN- — STREET — John HODIAK — Lionel BARRYMORE
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Claudette COLBERT in *a uniquely contrived modern story full of suspense and impact*
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Saturday at 5.15 & 8.15 p.m.
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A reckless adventure
SLATTERY'S HURRICANE
starring
Richard WIDMARK — Linda DARNELL — Veronica LAKE
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Second Week
Weekdays: 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.
The well-known Arabic film
LELA BINT EL MADARES
With Lela MOURAD, Yousef WAHABY, Bishara WARIM

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Sat. at 6.15 & 8.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
An achievement without precedent which is ranked among the unique human stories ever produced after the war.
Somewhere in Europe
Directed by Geza Radvanyi
Also today at 2.15 p.m.:

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Olivia de HAVILLAND (Heroine of Snake Pit), Lew AYRES (Hero of 'Johnny Belinda'), in most wonderful and exciting tense drama
THE DARK MIRROR
Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Today at 2.45 p.m.:
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Burt LANCASTER and the trio from "CASABLANCA"
Paul HENREID — Claude RAINS — Peter LORRE
in the most exciting *Adventure Thriller*
ROPE OF SAND
Sat. 6 — 8.15 Weekdays: 3, 6.30, 8.30 p.m. Today at 3 p.m.: KISS IN THE DARK

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ORION Tel. 4839
WHERE THERE'S LIFE
Bob Hope — Signe Hasso

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BATTLEGROUND
Van Johnson — John Hodiak

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NORA PRENTISS
Ann Sheridan — Kent Smith

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FORTUNES OF CAPTAIN BLOOD
with Louis Hayward
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THE LAST CHANCE

Haifa Chamber Music Society
Beit Harofe Wingate Avenue
Saturday, Dec. 16, 8.30 p.m. sharp
The ISRAEL WIND ENSEMBLE
(U. Teplitz—Flute; E. Thomas—Oboe; Y. Ettinger — Clarinet; M. Levy—Horn; M. Hechtman — Bassoon)
with Moshe Lustig—Piano
Bach (4 Pieces transcr. from Organ); Mozart (Quintet in E-flat, K.V. 452); Thuille (Sextet in B-flat, op.6)
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"DASSA" RESTAURANT
24 HEREL STREET, TEL AVIV.
Saturday evening, December 16, 1950.
OPEN DAILY UNTIL MIDNIGHT.
Excellent food. Exquisite drinks.

TEL AVIV CINEMAS

ALLENBY Ninth week
The long awaited film
RED SHOES
with Moira SHEARER
Anton WALBROOK
Daily at 3.30, 6.40, 9.30 p.m.

EDEN Third week
The Yiddish film
KOL NIDREI
with WALDMAN, the Cantor, and Jewish American artists
Saturday at 5.15, 7 & 9 p.m.
Daily at 3.30, 7 and 9 p.m.

ESTHER Second week
Picture of the Year
shot with the Oscar
TIT FOR TAT
(Dos ay lo pagin)
with
Arturo de CORDOVA
Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

MIGDALOR Third week
INGRID BERGMAN
STROMBOLI
Directed by
Roberto ROSSELINI
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

MOGRABI
GEORGE RAFT — RANDOLPH SCOTT — JOAN BLONDELL in
CHRISTMAS EVE
Daily at 3.30, 7, and 9 p.m.

ORION Fourth week
Saturday, at 5, 7, 9 p.m.
CAGED
with Eleanor PARKER who won in this film the title "Best actress of 1950" in Venice international world contest.
Daily at 3, 5, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Today at 2.45 p.m. and on Sunday at 11 a.m.: CAGED.

OPHIR Fifth week
Kathryn GRAYSON, Jose ITURBI in
Paramount's prettiest Technicolor musical
THAT MIDNIGHT KISS
M.G.M. Picture
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9 p.m.

SHDEROTH
Humphrey BOGART — Lauren BACALL in
Warner's Triumph
DARK PASSAGE
Saturday at 5, 7, and 9 p.m.
Daily at 3.30, 7, and 9 p.m.

TAMAR second week
BIRO AHABO
(Bitter Rice)
starring Silvana Mangano
A Forum Film
Evenings: 7.00, 9.00
Non-Stop Performances
From 3.45 a.m. until 8.30 p.m.
(Friday, Dec. 15, only: "Mine Own Executioner").
No Invitations No Reductions
Box Office open from 11 a.m.
Children under 16 not admitted

Tomorrow, Dec. 16, at 8.30 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A., Jerusalem
the well-known dancer from Paris
RUTH BERGNER
Indian, Chinese, Russian, Hassidic Dances.
At the piano: URI STEINBERG.
Tickets at Bookshops: "Hatzfira," 2 Hassolel Street; "Gazith," 6 Beit Yehuda St., and at the box office.

Saturday and Wednesday
TEA AT 5
AT THE
82 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv
The 5-stars Hooniglaeng Band
Casbah Bar
Please reserve your table in advance.
OPEN ON FRIDAY EVENING.
Saturday and Sunday, till 2 a.m.
VERVE. AMUSEMENT.

B. GILLON — K. GINZBURG, IMPRESARIOS
Opening of 28th Concert Season — 1950-1951
KENNETH SPENCER
WORLD-FAMOUS NEGRO SINGER (BASSO)
M.G.M. Star in "Cabin in the Sky" and "Bataan"
Soloist of the Philharmonic Orchestras of New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and others.
At the Piano: SYLVAN LUSTIG
OHEL SHEM, TEL AVIV: Tomorrow 16.12.50, 8.30 p.m. Tickets: Armon Theatrical Office, 4 Ibsen St.
ORAN HALL, HAIFA: Wednesday, 20.12.50, 8 p.m. Tickets: Ginzburg's Office.
Y.M.C.A., JERUSALEM: Saturday, 23.12.50, 8.30 p.m. Tickets: Cahana's Office.

Personal Notices

HADASSAH ELINEVSKY — Jerusalem
RICHARD NELKEN — Capetown
ENGAGED
Jerusalem — December 12, 1950.

You are cordially invited to be present at the wedding ceremony of
U. BAER and K. BILDERBACK
at the Ihud Shivat Zion Synagogue, Tel Aviv, on Monday, December 18, 1950, at 12.30 p.m.
THIS IS THE ONLY INTIMATION.

DR. & MRS. E. M. KLEINHAUS
74 Sea Road, Western Carmel, Haifa
At Home on Saturday, Dec. 23 (11.30 a.m.—1 p.m.)
on the occasion of the
BAR MITZVA of their son GABRIEL
Service at the Central Synagogue, Mt. Carmel at 8.30 p.m.
THIS IS THE ONLY INTIMATION.

Yona and Mordecai Schnurman
ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THE BIRTH OF A
SON
and take pleasure in inviting friends and relatives to the Brith Milah which will take place on Saturday, Dec. 16 at 11 a.m. at the Shaarei Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem.
Please consider this a personal invitation.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE
Dr. S. KAPLANSKY
wish to convey their heartfelt thanks to all those who expressed sympathy in their bereavement.

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Friday, December 15, 1950
Tevet 6, 5711. Rabia Awal 5, 1370

ATTLEE REITERATES U.K.'S POLICY ON CHINA

Basic Anglo-U.S. Differences on Korea

By Nora Beloff

WASHINGTON. — THERE is a fundamental difference between British and American reactions to the Chinese victory in Korea. Mr. Attlee's visit to Washington made it more, rather than less, conspicuous. That difference will not be eliminated by the practical agreements reached between the Prime Minister and the President. Reduced to its simplest form, the difference amounts to this: the American nation now feels that it is already at war with Communist China. Britain sees peace with China seriously threatened but by no means irretrievably lost.

No American has questioned General MacArthur's repeated public assertions that an "undeclared state of war" with Communist China already exists. On the other hand, nothing could be less warlike than the personal hospitality extended at his own private home in New York by the British delegate Sir Gladwyn Jebb, to General Wu, chief Chinese Communist at the U.N.

While in New York recently British officials chatted and dined with the Chinese, here in Washington, Prime Minister Attlee was publicly declaring that although the Union Jack would continue to fly side by side with the Stars and Stripes in Korea, Britain would go right on advocating diplomatic recognition of Communist China: "Are we," Mr. Attlee rhetorically asked Washington newspapermen, "to cut ourselves off from all contacts with one-sixth of the inhabitants of the world, from all chance of making our views known to their rulers?" Perhaps he was too confident of an American "No," as the answer.

Privately Mr. Attlee is understood to admit that in the new circumstances China could not be admitted unconditionally to the family of the United Nations, but he is still ready, indeed eager, to prepare the necessary conditions.

The facts are hardly under dispute: the Americans, without consulting Britain, were and are protecting the stronghold of the Chinese Nationalists in Formosa where a new army is being formed on the American model and with the personal blessings of General MacArthur. Both Americans and British know that the only conceivable reason why General Chiang Kai-Shek keeps half a million men under arms in his small island is for an eventual attempt to recapture the mainland.

Secondly, the Americans, again without consulting Britain, launched their campaign for a prompt peace treaty with Japan, which would include unlimited rearmament for the Japanese and would be signed without reference to the effective rulers of China, despite that country's tragic experience of Japanese power.

China's Position

No one here knows whether or not the Chinese can be bought off at this late stage from pushing ahead with their highly successful but inevitably inconclusive struggle against the U.S. They can certainly mobilize enough soldiers to throw the U.N. troops off the Korean mainland if they want to, but this would open up their own country to aerial bombing and economic blockade, depriving the Chinese people of a desperately needed breathing space for reconstruction and recovery after two hideous decades of war.

Americans are not opposed to the principle of a settlement but are inclined to feel that the time for coaxing is now past. Concessions such as dropping their former ally, Chiang Kai-Shek, or an invitation to Mao Tse-Tung to sit at the Japanese peace conference table are more unthinkable to them now than ever.

OFNS Copyright

THE THIRD MAN

SITTING ON THE FENCE

By Nathaniel Gubbins

A freak radio belonging to Mrs. D. A. Waymich, of Centreville, Tennessee, picks up all local telephone calls. Day and night she can listen to this kind of conversation between women.

HELLO dear.

Oh, hello, dear.

Is that you, dear?

Yes, it's me, dear.

Are you all right, dear?

Yes, I'm fine, dear. And you?

Fine, dear. A little tired, of course.

Well, naturally, dear, what with the bad nose and Christmas almost on top of us and everything. How's little Elmer?

Oh, he's O.K., dear, except I'm worried about his cough. How's little Sadie?

Oh, she's fine and dandy. And eats like a horse.

I wish I could say the same about little Elmer. He just plays around with his food. And all night long, cough, cough, cough, cough. Do you know what the doctor said?

No, dear.

Why he said: "Can you guess what's really wrong with little Elmer?" And I said: "No, doctor." And he said: "Why, he's too intelligent, that's what's wrong with him."

Is that so, dear?

Buffet Dance

OH what a bit of luck seeing you here Mrs. Er... Mrs. .... Mrs. Er-rerm-er. I'm sorry I've forgotten your name again. It's always on the tip of my tongue but goes right out of my head as soon as I see you.

It's just the same with me Mrs. Er.... Mrs. Rerm-er-rer. Is this buffet dance in aid of anything?

Yes, but I've forgotten exactly what. But I always think if something's in aid of something one should do something about it. Who is that large woman eating her head off at the buffet?

Oh, that's Mrs. ....Mrs. er ....Mrs. Er-rerm-er who has eating diabetes and has double rations of everything on doctor's orders. They say she has hard boiled eggs and cold potatoes by her bedside in case she wakes up hungry in the night.

That must be very trying for her husband Mrs. .... er .... Mrs. .....

Yes, it was a great tragedy. He ran off to Africa because of the egg shells in the bed and is now growing sunflower seeds for the Government. Such a silly occupation for a man. Who's that saper looking dark girl dancing rather close to her partner?

Oh, that's Miss... Miss Um-er something who believes in reincarnation and thinks she's Cleopatra. Of course, she imagines every good-looking man is Antony, and her psychiatrist says it's because she was love starved, as a child, though she seems to be making up for it now. It's a pity our husbands don't dance, isn't it Mrs. Er.... Mrs. Er-rerm-er?

Yes, Mrs.... er.... Mrs. Rerm-er-rer. Do you think we might try this waltz together?

Well, we can't go on eating sausage rolls all the evening, can we Mrs.... er-um?

THEATRE NOTES

Last Days of Polish Ghetto

The "Time for Singing," a play in three acts, by Chaim Slovess, directed for Ohel by Yaacov Weislitz, settings by Miron Sima.

THE impulse to pay tribute to the magnificent attempt at self-preservation on the part of the remnant of Polish Jewry trapped behind the ghetto walls has found expression in varied forms. In this country we have built living monuments in kibbutzim. Poems and songs have been written. Probably the best of the books was John Hersey's "The Wall."

In "Time for Singing" Chaim Slovess takes a group of people and shows them in a final episode in their lives. There is a striking similarity between the characters in the Ohel play and those in Hersey's book. Probably these were real people and it is this reality which makes the play convincing, if not actually soul-stirring and satisfying. For this play of Mr. Slovess is not the great monument to a great chapter in history that the Ohel programme would have us believe. It is, however, an interesting presentation of a group of people who fight desperately to retain their souls while battling for their physical escape. There seems little reason for the optimism expressed in the Song of Songs: Arise my love, my fair one, and come away.

For lo, the winter is past,
The rain is over and gone;
The flowers appear on the earth;
The time of singing is come....

Mira, the blonde girl who had made her way through the sewers into the outside world of trees and beauty, in order to do her sabotage work and bring back arms, brought back hope and beauty symbolized by a red flower, but the hope and beauty wither as one by one the small party in the bunker is destroyed.

A great deal of credit is due to Yaacov Weislitz who directed the play. He managed to obtain more real acting and more restraint from the Ohel players than any other producer to date. By keeping the usually overwrought emotions of these actors within bounds, he made the play honest and convincing. Margalith was splendid as Ber, the man who loved life and would to anything to live. J. Shachori was less convincing as Reb Yisrael, the saintly old man who made the final sacrifice of going out to be shot in a vain attempt to save the young people. S. Berna as Ruth and H. Sharon as Mira were both especially good in their parts of the young women who fight side by side with their men folk. Michael, the leader of the small group, was well played by S. Zehoval. Yosef, the writer, who is impelled to write every incident of the struggle as it takes place and secrete his diary so that it can be found after they have been destroyed, is played by J. Einstein. B. Littuna plays the mother of Mira.

The two settings by Miron Sima laid in the ruins of the ghetto and in the bunker contributed much to the air of sober reality.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Readers' Letters

DISTRIBUTION OF TYRES

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — After consultations between governmental departments, army, representatives of transport cooperatives and companies and experts — it was decided that only organized transport cooperatives and companies should be allocated tyres for their vehicles, whilst others should organize themselves into cooperatives, or affiliate themselves to an existing transport organization, or go without.

What about hundreds of vehicles owned, or employed by farmers, factories, workshops, stores, contractors, etc? I for one, am employed by a building contractor. I cannot make my own transport cooperative, so in order to make a living, I have to affiliate myself to an existing transport organization.

The condition for affiliation is that I have to pay them 7½ to 10 per cent of my brutto (including petrol) income.

To solve the tyre problem and to cut all this complicated and very expensive administration, the red tape, the certain injustice in distribution, the checking and rechecking and the black market involved, may I suggest a simple solution.

There is a traffic office where all the vehicles in the country are registered. Why can't the licensing office allocate points for tyres so that every vehicle passing its annual test, will be provided with its proper quota of tyres for the licensed year?

Yours, etc.,
Y. WARTH

Haifa.

Ministry's Reply

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—The writer's proposal to hand over the distribution of tyres to the Licensing Office under a points' system would have met with our approval had the stock of tyres in the country been sufficient for at least the most essential needs.

To our regret the case is not so, and in order to ensure the more or less just distribution of the small quantity of tyres at our disposal, it was decided to hand over this distribution to professional organizations, transport organizations, etc. In this way the distribution enables the Government to carry out essential works, as the various organizations undertake to carry them out on receipt of tyres.

Yours, etc.,
M. BAR
Controller of Road Transport
Hakirya.

TRAVELLER CHEQUES

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — The immediate issue of Israel traveller cheques to people abroad could bring about a welcome rise in our foreign exchange funds and will find an easy market.

The rate of issue should be between 25 and 33.3 per cent below the official quotation, similar to the special rate of exchange granted to immigrants recently.

With the issue of Israel traveller cheques abroad, new-comers and tourists would stop buying Israel notes abroad and bring them illegally into the country. The tourist will be pleased to get more for his money owing to the special rate. High prices have caused many tourists to shorten their stay in Israel. The new cheques might induce him to spend more time in the country and to buy more gifts.

The new cheques could also be used to help relatives in the country. Provided the traveller cheques are valid for a lengthy period, many Jews abroad would be proud of displaying an Israel cheque book or using the cheques for special contributions.

No doubt that the issue will bring in additional foreign exchange to our Treasury so that the lowered rate will do no harm whatsoever.

Yours, etc. *JULIUS KAHN*
Ramot Hashavim.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — It was a great pleasure to read some days ago in your paper that flower lovers are preparing a campaign to enrich Jerusalem's house gardens and balconies with new flora. It is really high time to think of giving the old-new city a nicer shape to please residents and visitors from all over the world.

It seems, however, necessary, before starting the flower campaign to precede it by cleaning out the rubbish, dirt and stones in the courtyards, front gardens etc. all round the town. Flowers do not harmonize with paper waste.

I would suggest some propaganda for cleanliness, some good slogans to be inserted in the dailies and to be read in the streets. A few prizes for the clean houses and pretty gardens encourage the lazybones.

Yours, etc.,
E. OPHIR

Jerusalem November 28.

ELECTION COMMENT

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — The following comment by the "Christian Science Monitor" on the recent United States elections deserves to be repeated here, as it could easily be adapted to our own municipal elections.

The American elections are described as "a swing, not a sweep; some Republican gains, but no clear mandate; sharp slaps at the Truman policy, but no nation-wide repudiation."

Yours, etc.,
H. S. C.

Tel Aviv, Nov. 28.

Points from Letters

DISCREPANCY IN JUDGMENT — Can you explain why Yacobowitz was sentenced to death, whilst the soldier who raped and murdered a Beduin girl received only a five year sentence? The layman cannot help fearing that in the case of the soldier's crime, the light sentence was passed because the victim was "only" a Beduin girl.

C. Ascher-Pinkhof

MUSIC BAN. — Why is it permissible to play Mozart (b. 1756) and Brahms (b. 1853) and not to sing songs of the same composers' music in their original language. Is this logical?

B. Dwolitzky

HAIFA BUS FARES. — Now that the Haifa Bay has been attached to Haifa Municipal Area for all purposes, it is about time to revise bus fares from Hadar to Haifa Bay. A fare of 53 prutot for a relatively short distance is hardly justified in view of the fact that it only costs 24 prutot to ride from Haifa harbour to Herzl Street.

L. Ostfeld

POTATO PRICES. — The official price for potatoes — 30 prutot per kg. — is prohibitively low for the farmers. In some kibbutzim where there are plenty of potatoes, the stock is going rotten because the cost of transport exceeds the selling price.

M. Elias

WATERLOGGED ROAD. — For years the Jerusalem Municipality have promised to repair the holes in Abarbanel Road — renamed the "Abarbanel Straits." Now, in consequence of the laying of the sewer-pipe, the situation has grown much worse and with the winter rains, the street is all but impassable.

Elisabeth Cohen

BETTER LATE THAN — LANDLESS

Said RVW: Some people like to moan—now I am thinking of a particular one in Kiryat Moshe—... Had I done this...now I would have this.... What is the use of weeping over spilt milk? Let us stop living with the Had-I-done-this-sort of attitude. From now on, this very minute, let us be guided by this resolution: never leave buying land for tomorrow which you can buy today.

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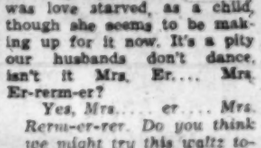

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Winston Churchill's War Memoirs — *The Hinge of Fate (XXXI)*

AFRICA REDEEMED WITH TUNIS VICTORY

On April 6, 1943, the Eighth Army attacked the German position across the Wadi Akarit and by the next day its advanced elements had joined up with American troops. The whole front was now under the command of Gen. Alexander.

On April 7 a patrol of the 4th Indian Division met one from the U.S. IInd Corps. The American greeting "Hello, Limey,"* although not understood, was accepted with the utmost cordiality. The two armies which had started nearly 2,000 miles apart were now at last joined together.

The enemy's withdrawal before the Eighth Army was skilfully conducted. Sfax, important for its port facilities now that Tripoli was 300 miles behind, was taken on April 10, and Sousse two days later. On April 13 contact was made with the enemy's final position on the mountains north of Enfidaville. The first probing attacks found them strongly held.

We had possession of the forward airfields, and Gen. Eisenhower could intensify the sea and air blockade of Tunisia. The enemy had increased their use of air transport as our sea blockade tightened; large convoys of transport aircraft, escorted by fighters, were arriving every day. Our own fighters, British and American, were given these tempting targets as a primary task.

On April 10 and 11, 71 transport aircraft were claimed as destroyed. On the 18th a great convoy 100 strong was set upon by our Spitfires and four squadrons of American Warhawks off Cape Bon. The convoy was scattered in confusion; over 50 were brought down. Next day South African Kittyhawks destroyed 15 out of 18; and finally on April 22 a further 30, including many laden with petrol, went flaming into the sea.

This virtually ended Hitler's obstinate attempt, which Germany could ill afford. No more transport aircraft dared to fly by day. Their achievement had been great. In the four months December to March they had ferried more than 40,000 men and 14,000 tons of supplies to Africa.

Final Attack

It was clear that yet one more heavy punch would be needed before the enemy would break. A final attack by the Eighth Army on April 24 had proved that the Enfidaville position was too strong to be overcome without heavy loss. Gen. Alexander transferred to the First Army three of their veteran divisions who had fought in the Desert since the earliest days. On May 6 the culminating attack by the First Army was launched.

The IXth Corps made the principal assault, on a narrow front on either side of the Medjez-Tunis road, the leading infantry, the 7th British and 4th Indian Divisions, were closely followed by the 6th and 7th Armoured Divisions. On their left the Vth Corps protected the flank of the advance. The Allied air forces again put forth a supreme effort with 2,500 sorties in the day.

Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander

The Axis Air Force had been gradually worn down over many weeks, and at this crisis was able to make only 60 sorties in reply. The climax was at hand. The relentless blockade by sea and air was fully established. Enemy movement over the sea was at a standstill, their air effort ended. To quote from a subsequent German report:

The Anglo-American air forces played a decisive part in the enemy operational success which led to the destruction of the German-Italian bridgehead in Tunisia. They took part in the ground fighting to an extent never before attempted.

Clean Break

The IXth Corps made a clean break in the enemy front. The two armoured divisions passed through the infantry and reached Massicault, halfway to Tunis. Next day, May 7, they pressed on, and the 7th Armoured Division entered Tunis, and then swerved north to join hands with the United States forces. Resistance on the main American front had cracked at the same time, and their 9th Infantry Division reached Bizerta. Three German divisions were thus trapped between the Allied troops, and surrendered on May 9.

Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister

8 May 43.

Things have gone even better than I could have hoped. So as to give the Americans Bizerta for themselves, I had regrouped, and, as you know, they entered it at the same hour as the First Army took Tunis. I have sent a French regiment into Tunis to take over the guards and to run up the Tricolour.

We had a deception plan to mislead the enemy into thinking the blow was in the south, and it worked well, as they sent the majority of their tanks and a number of their 88 mm. guns down opposite the British Armoured Division, weakening the front facing IXth Corps. IXth Corps attacked with a huge weight of arms and armour, supported by practically the entire Air Force: it was a real thunderbolt. As a result IXth Corps reached Tunis, a distance of 30 miles, in 36 hours.

The front has completely collapsed and disintegrated. We shall have to mop up pockets of Germans, but up to date probably 20,000 prisoners have been taken, besides many guns, lorries and dumps. Our casualties both in men and tanks are light. First Army casualties are estimated at some 1,300.

(Air Marshal) Coningham and I have just returned from Tunis, where we were greeted enthusiastically by the population. Our main object now is to cut off as many enemy as possible from gaining the Cape Bon peninsula. R.A.F. work has been quite magnificent, and all troops are in terrific heart.

Enemy Trapped

The 6th Armoured Division, followed by the 4th British Division and with the 1st Armoured on their right, drove east, through and beyond Tunis. They were held up by a hastily organized resistance at a defile by the sea a few miles east of the city, but their tanks charged through and at nightfall on May 10 reached Mammamet, on the east coast. Behind them the 4th Division swept round the Cape Bon peninsula, meeting no opposition. All the remaining enemy were caught in the net to the south.

Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister

10 May 43.

Coningham and I have just returned from motoring and flying over area between Bizerta and Tunis, where ground is littered with enemy vehicles, guns, and equipment of all sorts, some abandoned and much destroyed. 50,000 prisoners already counted through cages, and still coming in. Nine German generals so far. Advanced elements of First Army reached Grombalia by 6 p.m. today. With luck all Axis forces opposite Eighth Army will be completely surrounded.

* * *

Admiral Cunningham had made full preparation for the final collapse, and on May 7 he ordered all available naval forces to patrol the straits to prevent any Axis attempt to stage a "Dunkirk" evacuation. The appropriate code-name of this operation was "Retribution." On the 8th he signalled, "Sink, burn, and destroy. Let nothing pass." But only a few barges tried to escape, and nearly all were captured or sunk. Day and night destroyers and coastal craft, together with the R.A.F., continued the ruthless work. In all 879 men surrendered to the Navy, and only 653 are known to have escaped, mostly by air and at night. Our casualties were negligible.

The first through convoy to complete the Mediterranean passage since 1941 left Gibraltar on May 17, 1943, and reached Alexandria without loss on May 26. The reopening of this route to the Middle East reduced the length of the journey by nearly 9,000 miles, representing a saving of about 45 days in the time spent by an average store ship on passage.

Germans Surrender

On May 12 I received the following telegram:

Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister

12 May 43

The end is very near. Von Arnim has been captured, and prisoners will most likely be over 150,000. All organised resistance has collapsed, and only pockets of enemy are still holding out. It appears that we have taken over 1,000 guns, of which 180 are 88-mm., 250 tanks, and many thousands of motor vehicles, many of which are serviceable.

That day the 6th Armoured Division joined hands with the Eighth Army. The encircling ring was closed. The enemy laid down their arms. In the words of Alexander's despatch:

Marshal Coningham in search of prisoner-of war cages.

It was an astonishing sight to see long lines of Germans driving themselves in their own transport or in commandeered horse carts westwards in search of prisoner-of war cages.

At 2.15 p.m. on May 13 he signalled to me.

Sir: It is my duty to report that the Tunisian campaign is over. All enemy resistance has ceased. We are masters of the North African shores.

No one could doubt the magnitude of the victory of Tunis. It held its own with Stalingrad. Nearly a quarter of a million prisoners were taken. Very heavy loss of life had been inflicted on the enemy. One-third of their supply ships had been sunk. Africa was cleared of our foes. One continent had been redeemed. In London there was, for the first time in the war, a real lifting of spirits. Parliament received the Ministers with regard and enthusiasm, and recorded its thanks in the warmest terms to the commanders.

I had asked that the bells of all the churches should be rung. I was sorry not to hear their chimes, but I had more important work to do on the other side of the Atlantic.

I was already at the White House when I received the following gracious message from the King:

13 May 43

Now that the campaign in Africa has reached a glorious conclusion, I wish to tell you how profoundly I appreciate the fact that its initial conception and successful prosecution are largely due to your vision and to your unflinching determination in the face of early difficulties. The African campaign has immeasurably increased the debt that this country, and indeed all the United Nations owe to you.

GEORGE R.I.

(Next instalment on Monday)

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NEW ALIYA GOES ON THE LAND

Newcomers from North Africa

By Paula Arnold

Generalizations are obnoxious and particularly generalizations about race, but "of course people coming from a particular region have distinctive characteristics" says Paula Arnold in this stimulating article on the North African immigrants.

FOR many months now one has heard people in Israel say irritably or sadly: "Why, we never knew we had such brethren! It'll be hard work integrating them! Most of'em are illiterate. And they'll draw their knives on the least provocation."

Generalizations are a curse anyway, and that we, who have been suffering from them for thousands of years, should be so ready to use them, is not an encouraging sign. Of course people coming from one particular region have particular characteristics — but these are pleasant as well as unpleasant, in the first place, and secondly these people, like us, are individuals first and foremost. Nobody would deny that by and large the immigrants from North Africa are easily roused to violence. It is also true that in looks and manners they are startlingly unlike other groups, especially unlike the soft-eyed, gentle Yemenites. But they are tall and strong and often exceedingly handsome. There can be no doubt that the percentage of illiterates among them is far larger than in any other Jewish community. But they work well. And if it is true that the extraordinary middle class mentality among the numerous traders exists — a mentality which makes them at first shy of what they consider menial work — it is also quite plain that this wears off rapidly, and that the same man who says today: "I have never soiled my hands with work!" — is tomorrow discovered cheerfully carrying hundredweight sacks or spading, albeit somewhat clumsily, a garden.

Pleasant Passengers

A captain who has fetched boatloads of them from Tripoli recently told me that they are the most pleasant passengers he ever had. They are far poorer than the other North Africans, he said, scarcely one in a hundred had anything more than the proverbial bundle. But when they came on board the first thing they did was to fall on the brooms and mops standing in the corner, and to clean their quarters far more thoroughly than had been done by the sailors. During the whole voyage they had worked so determinedly at keeping them clean and at whatever work was going that the sailors found many of their duties taken out of their hands.

I live near a camp which has of late been constantly occupied by an African majority. It is true that some revolting incidents have occurred, especially as regards the maltreatment of children, and that a group of Moroccan hooligans went and set fire to the beehives in a nearby grove, to get at the honey. I have also myself witnessed a scene where a Moroccan threatened a grocer with violence because the man firmly refused to hand over more than the exact ration of oil.

Put most of these people I have come to know are hardworking, unpretentious, easily made happy, clean, ready to go on the land.

Four Girls

I have had occasion to know four young girls, between fourteen and eighteen, all working as domestic help with neighbours. They are clean, industrious, scrupulously honest — this last no small thing if the temptations of a civilized household for such children of nature are taken into account. All four, alas, are illiterate. Anna is bright and ambitious to a degree, eager to learn the domestic science, begging to be allowed to do the fine ironing and baking. She has mastered most of the work in a few weeks, and is now learning embroidery and machine sewing. She says her father is kind to her, and her mother is putting all her wages by against her marriage. She has allowed her to get stuff for two dresses, however, which she is now making up.

Shulamit is slower, but once she has grasped her duties she does them conscientiously and intelligently. She has three little brothers, and her father has lately married again, her own mother having died on the voyage. She is on good terms with "Madame," as she calls her stepmother, and tells us she lets her keep her entire wages for herself. Her father is a mason and earns well.

Peninah is a fast worker, not as thorough as the others — but there is a reason for her scamping the housework somewhat — she is all agog to get to the garden. They had a garden in Tripoli — "very small" — she measures it with her hands at about the size of a towel: — "but bright, so bright with flowers!" There is nothing she likes better than to weed and to plant. Her father is going to a workers' village as soon as the houses are finished.

Sarah is the oldest, and we think she has a beau, but she is mum about it. Very pretty, Sarah is fairer than the others, with curly brown hair and dark-lashed grey eyes. She is quiet and soft-spoken. Her Hebrew is very good already, and she has an ear not only for language, but for music. When she can be persuaded, she sings the melancholy songs of her African stepmotherland with a curiously convincing intensity.

Farmers from Algiers

A hill settlement not far off, where the majority of the farmers come from Algiers, makes the most pleasant and hopeful impression, though it has existed only for a year. The men say they are content, and they show with great pride how they have formed huge neat cubes out of the stones they have picked out of their fields — land which had been ploughed by the Arabs before them, but stones and all. Still greater is their pride in the grain already coming up and the terraces planted with fruit trees. None of them complain because the water is not laid on, and because there is no electric current yet — a matter I have often heard adversely commented on not only by Central European immigrants, but actually by Yemenites.

It is very true that the masses of these backward brethren of ours mean a problem politially and culturally. But there are problems inherent in every Aliyah — if it isn't one thing it is another. On the long view it may turn out very well.

Allied Confusion Over German Dismantling

By A. De Montmorency

THE giant German I. G. Farben chemical combine may soon resume its former importance in the world industrial picture. A Swedish correspondent in Germany reports that I. G. Farben is now being rebuilt at feverish speed in another effort to make Western Europe strong enough to deter Soviet attack. And only a few years ago the chemical trust was marked for destruction as a war-making tool... and the Russians eagerly did their part by taking those of its plants they could lay hands on as reparations.

Head of what remains of the chemical empire is a Dr. Reppe, now released from custody of the U.S. army. The young scientist had been held as a Nazi party card holder and reputedly "Germany's most dangerous man," for his chemical and industrial inventions helping the Nazi war effort. However, no specific charges of Nazi activity were brought against Reppe.

Go Slow Tactics

Reporting this, a correspondent of "Aftonbladet" of Stockholm adds that what Reppe has been released to head is that small part of the 43 per cent of "Farben" in the west zones which was not destroyed by Allied bombing during the war or later dismantled as reparations. The larger part, 57 per cent, of the empire's plants and laboratories is lost behind the iron curtain.

Reppe still has the huge Badische Anilin und Sodafabrik at Ludwigshafen, the Elberfeld Dye Works, the dye and medical-products Bayer plant at Leverkusen and Farbwerke Hoechst at Frankfort, plus some minor factories. Machinery still remains in most of these, due largely to the "Go Slow" tactics of German workers assigned to the dismantling job.

Of the prewar Farben labour force of 100,000, the greater number are in the west zones and more are expected to filter back from the east zone.

New Monopolies

The new trust will be even more narrowly controlled than before the war. Since the Allies forbade all trading in "Farben" shares, their value slumped. Consequently 300,000 small holders did their best to get rid of their holdings on the black market — where they were bought up for a song by the larger holders.

Already some rebuilding of "Farben" has taken place. The first German penicillin factory was begun in August under Farbwerke Hoechst at Frankfort. It presented an amusing but frightening picture of Allied policy in Germany today — side by side, two teams were at work: one was dismantling a "Farben" plant and the other was building a "Farben" plant. And then, on September 7 U.S.-sponsored newspapers at Frankfort announced that dismantling of the Buna Synthetic-Rubber plants would soon be completed; and on September 10, the same newspapers announced that these same Buna Works would be rebuilt.

(N.A.N.A.)

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DATE:	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
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	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	El. Al.	Khartoum, Nairobi, Livingstone, Johannesburg.
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	El. Al.	Rome, Zurich, Vienna
	L.A.I.	Rome, Vienna
	Hellenic Airlines	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
Monday Dec. 18	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Istanbul
	S.A.S.	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Teheran,
Tuesday Dec. 19	K.L.M.	Teheran
	T.W.A.	Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	SABENA	Brussels, London, New York
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
Wednesday Dec. 20	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	L.A.I.	Rome, New York
	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York
	El. Al.	Athens, Paris
	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	El. Al.	Rome, London
Thursday Dec. 21	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok
	El. Al.	Nicosia, Istanbul
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York
	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	Hellenic Airlines	Nicosia, Rhodes, Athens
Friday Dec. 22	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm
Dec. 23	Cyprus Airways	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.

FROM HAIFA PORT

S.S. "KEDMAH" sailing on Dec. 19, to Genoa, Marseilles
S.S. "LA GUARDIA" sailing on Dec. 27, to Naples & New York

(The above is subject to alterations without notice)

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Time on my Hands...

LONDON. — THERE is talk, both in London and Hollywood, of a coming film biography of the late George Bernard Shaw. It will probably be made this coming Spring and earnest Shavians, remembering what Hollywood and Wardour Street have done with other life stories are beginning to shudder at the prospect.

Shaw has appeared on the screen only twice although he was connected with films for many years. The first time was on a newsreel shortly after his seventieth birthday. It was one of the earliest talkies.

The other was made in 1941— a short eight minute film that still lies in a New York vault ready for distribution.

He made it for Gabriel Pascal, his great friend and producer of the film version of "Antony and Cleopatra."

According to Pascal, Shaw in this second film talked on the subject of freedom and slavery. He describes it as 'moving'. It has touches of genuine humour though. Made at the height of the blitz, Shaw warns his audience that they must take good care of his plays. "A bomb," he says wryly, "may stop me before I have finished this film, although, of course, I cannot guarantee you such a delightful finish."

Pascal is now undecided whether to release the film generally, or privately to colleges and schools throughout the world.

It will probably be the latter.

'Brumas'

BRUMAS, the 140,000 baby polar bear, is now one year old and still the crowds continue to flock to Regents Park to catch a glimpse of her.

A half million people more than usual visited Brumas last summer bringing the total attendance up to three millions. Next year, the Zoo authorities say there is no reason why the 'gate' should not be even greater.

Brumas has revolutionized Zoo-going in Britain.

Special stands have had to be built above the pit where she and her mother, Ivy, receive the public. Extra guards and keepers have had to be installed in order to keep the crowds moving along. The profits at the Zoo restaurant have gone up. A film of Brumas is now playing around the country and she has been televised at least half a dozen times. There are picture books about Brumas, toys, ashtrays, and Brumas comic strips—everything that can be exploited as remotely connected with a baby bear, is now being done.

And from this commercial exploitation the Fellows of the Zoological Society have not drawn a penny directly.

They have learnt their lesson.

* * *

Royalties

SOME years ago, meeting in solemn conclave, they decided to exploit a baby panda whom they had christened 'Ming.' They offered this name to manufacturers and others in return for a small royalty payment. There was only one taker. The other manufacturers and publishers brought out 'Baby Panda' toys and books and paid no royalties. The law says that you cannot copyright a word that appears in a dictionary.

When Brumas came along, the Fellows wisely decided to 'present' the name to anyone who wished to exploit it. Manufacturers rushed to bring out books and toys—without royalty payments. Everybody it seems went Brumas-mad and a lot of money has been made.

The Zoo itself has taken its profits in increased turnstile and restaurant receipts and is quite satisfied.

And the name Brumas? It is a composite. It is made up partly of the word 'Bruce' and partly of the word 'Sam.' These are the names of her keepers. By linking their names together they have achieved a kind of semi-immortality.

* * *

Haldane

A REPORTER told to ring up Professor Haldane for a statement on his reported leaving of the Communist Party, was surprised to hear a sepulchral voice announce that it was too late to ask the Professor that question as he had just passed away. The reporter swears that he had the right number and swears too that the voice was familiar.

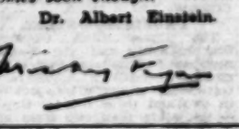
Haldane has been described as 'the top scientific guinea pig' of his generation. He has broken a lot of limbs in the cause of science just to see what would happen. He has placed himself in pressure chambers to study what happens when a plane spins down through the changing atmospheres many thousands of feet. On that occasion he blew the fillings out of his teeth. He has placed himself in an ice cold bath for hours to test clothing meant for use in the Arctic. He has done most things a man should not do. And has survived.

* * *

TAILPIECE.

I never think of the future. It comes soon enough.

Dr. Albert Einstein.



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Ramat Gan Stadium Erected in only 4½ Months

Spanish Republicans Protest U.N. Action

By Jean Degandt

PARIS (UP). — THE exiled Spanish Republican government bitterly protested the lifting of the United Nations ban on the Franco regime in a 1700 word manifesto published here.

Addressed to "international opinion," the manifesto bears the signatures of Diego Martinez Barrio, resident of the exiled republican regime, Alvaro de Albornoz, President of his cabinet and foreign minister, Felix Gordon Ordas, Vice-Premier, Fernando Valera, Finance Minister, Jose Maldonado, Minister of Justice, General Jose Asencio, Minister-Delegate in the U.S. and Vicente Sol, Minister-Delegate to South America.

The document is a strongly worded disapproval of last week's United Nations assembly vote to cancel the restriction on sending Ambassadors to Madrid and on the participation of the Franco government in specialized agencies of the U.N.

Democratic Conscience

"This vote is a challenge to the Democratic conscience and a sarcastic comment on the ideology of the Democracies in their fight against Nazi-fascism. If Hitler and Mussolini were still alive they would be candidates for the Areopagus of the big allied powers and those who have been hung in Nuremberg would be getting ready to put on the golden uniforms of Ambassadors," the manifesto declared. It pointed out, however, that in spite of the vote, the General Assembly maintained its "moral condemnation" of the Franco regime but nevertheless warned it follows "a path which may lead soon to one of the big historical failures."

Citing the "deplorable historical failure of Spanish America" the document said that "if the great liberators, the great soldiers of independence, the San Martins, O'Higgins, Bolivars and Sucres who fought against the despotism of the old regime, saw their peoples being slaves of dictatorships and the exhausted suffering from a tyranny like the present one in Spain, they would feel their glorious work condemned to the most sorrowful failure."

The manifesto appeals to the help of the socialist governments stating that "the solidarity of all the European democracy is needed so that the Pyrenees cease to isolate Spain and the latter can form part of the organization of Europe."

"The Spanish Republic in exile is far from believing that the latest accord of the United Nations General Assembly settles the Franco problem from an international point of view. Instead it irritates and makes it more acute, causing agitation which has started to make itself felt and will not stop so long as the Spanish dictatorship lasts. "The 'non-intervention' policy during the Spanish civil war was paid by the frightful second world war, with millions of dead, the occupation of France, the bombs over England, the fighting in Italy, the horrible concentration camps in Germany, the executions of patriots in all occupied countries."

"Making the same mistake which was so regrettable for us would not forecast a better fate for the rest of the world. The end would be the suppression of any faith, the annihilation of hope, the paroxism of despair, anarchy and chaos."

The manifesto concludes: "The Spanish republic in exile does not submit to such distressing pessimism. It believes in its cause, in its people, in Europe, in universal democracy. It has faith in the great North American democracy and its President Truman; in the great British Liberal Tradition; in the spiritual Force of France as the luminary of western civilization; in the ascension of Italy to its new destinies.

"It believes in the resurrection of an America, which like Mexico and some other democracies, may be faithful to the ideals of the great liberators. And not lacking faith in itself, well tested during the hard fight of the long past year, the Spanish republic reaffirms its principles, its right and its authority, being ready to bow only before a new and authentic manifestation of the national will."

Jerusalem's Blind Broom Makers

IT takes about 12 minutes to make a broom. At this rate, approximately 40 of them can be finished in an 8-hour working day.

This is the time table and the aim set out by the workmen of a new Jerusalem co-operative, Hafikvah. The fact that the workers are blind is of little significance. What matters is that they know their trade, and even more that they have the courage to face the difficulties of their dark world.

There are now five of them, and a manager, who set out as recently as October 28, to establish a Jerusalem workshop. The main factory is in Tel Aviv. They make brooms for all purposes, door mats and many other articles. The number of orders so far received have been satisfactory and the government has been helpful in allocating raw materials.

After their 8-hour workday they live in an institution together with 80 other blind of all ages. There they receive their food and board for which their families or Malben or some other institution pays. But work means earning and earning means that they can pay for themselves — and this is the aim of Hafikvah's blind workers. In the evening they listen to the radio or have the day's news read to them; there is a small Braille library in Hebrew and English offering a limited selection of books.

SUSAN KENNEDY

Siegfried Marcus' Motor Car

By A. Mehonitai

THE first traffic report to the first driver in the first motor-car was made by a Viennese policeman when he stopped Siegfried Marcus' car seventy-five years ago and forbade him to continue his journey because of the noise he was making! The policeman did not realize that in so doing he had delayed the development of an invention which was destined to change the face of the earth.

The four-stroke petrol-engine driven motor-car was the invention of a Jew of technical genius whose personality contained the rare combination of mechanic, engineer and inventor.

Whilst history records the German Otto as the inventor of the four-stroke engine (1876), the German Daimler as the first to use petrol to drive an engine (1885) and the Frenchman Levassor (1887) as the first to utilize a petrol-engine to drive a vehicle — all these inventions had, in fact, been made previously by one man — Siegfried Marcus.

Medicine to Mechanics

Marcus was born in 1831 in Malchin, in the State of Mecklenburg, Germany. He first began to study medicine, but turned later to electro-technics and chemistry. Apart from his theoretical studies, he carried out practical work and thus acquired a sound knowledge of mechanics.

His research work in chemistry drew his attention to the problem of fuel. The atmospheric engines of his day used illuminating gas, a coal product. Using this gas imposed severe limitations on the engines. An interest in engine-fuel questions caused Marcus to take an interest in the actual engines as well.

In 1864, Marcus built his first car equipped with an atmospheric petrol engine — a vehicle more comparable to a tricycle than to an automobile. This experiment did not satisfy him and he applied all his skill to improve both the vehicle and the engine. The successful result was the car built by Marcus in 1875.

The car is now kept in the Technical Museum at Vienna, where Marcus had settled in 1853.

Today's Essentials

This vehicle contained all the essential parts of today's motor-car. The engine was driven by petrol supplied and mixed with air by a carburettor. This mixture entered the cylinder through a conic valve operated by a camshaft The ignition spark was provided by a magneto at the moment when the piston arrived at the top dead centre. The exhaust gas escaped through an outlet valve. The engine-power was transmitted by a conical clutch and two belt pulleys to the rear axle.

The body, which looks like a horse-carriage, was equipped with shock absorbers in the form of rubber buffers placed between the body and the rear axle. Two half-elliptical springs were fitted above the front axle. The steering box is of the worm gear type in use today.

Further proof of Marcus' technical genius is the following incident: A few months ago, on the occasion of a festival in honour of the inventor, — Siegfried Marcus' car was put to use. The vehicle was ready after minor repairs. Experts were surprised at the ease with which the car ran.

Suez Enlarged While Traffic Figures Mount

By Ed Polish

SUEZ, A.P. — THE Suez Canal is being "double tracked" for seven of its 104 miles to speed through a mounting, record tonnage of shipping.

The 81-year-old canal, a pawn in international politics since the days of Disraeli, is now handling more than 1,000 ships a month.

Over half of these carry oil from the vast, rich fields in the Persian Gulf area. Middle East oil production has soared to record heights in the five years since the last war.

1,100 Ships a Month

Official cargo traffic records tell the story:

In 1920 the canal, heralded as the lifeline of the British Empire, carried 17,500,000 tons. In 1930 the tonnage had increased to 31,600,000. Traffic dropped during the last war to a low of 7,000,000 tons annually, but it has been climbing ever since.

In 1948, the canal handled 8,800 ships carrying 55,000,000 tons. Last year 10,420 vessels with 68,800,000 tons used the canal. The traffic is still higher this year and in one recent month 1,100 ships passed through.

The canal is still a British lifeline, although the Empire has changed greatly. Twenty-five per cent of the traffic is British.

United States ships are the next largest users, constituting nine per cent. Norway, with eight per cent, is third.

The "double tracking" consists of an auxiliary canal, named after King Farouk of Egypt, which is nearing completion. It is expected to be in operation by mid-1951.

Group Passages

Ships now travel the Suez Canal in groups. The trip through usually takes about 18 hours. As the canal is only 197 feet wide, only one-way traffic is permissible. Groups of ships passing through usually have long waiting periods before their turn comes.

The new canal will permit two-way traffic. This will eliminate waiting time at the entrances and speed up passage considerably. It is 197 feet wide and 34 feet deep and runs from Kantara to Ferdan. The French-dominated Suez Canal Co. estimates the cost at 5,740,000 U.S. dollars.

BY PLANE TO SINAI

CAIRO, (AP). — Future tourists may be able to fly direct to the famed St. Catherine's Monastry in the barren Sinai peninsula.

The Egyptian Tourism Administration announced that it plans an airfield near the third century shrine. An arduous jeep ride over desert is now the only way to reach it.

The monastery was the scene of important historical finds this year, when U.S. scholars microfilmed its ancient manuscripts.

The Tourism Administration sent a technical committee to tour the area to find a suitable landing ground.

WIRELESS PROGRAMMES

TEL AVIV: 42.9, 32.3 & 522 M.; JERUSALEM: 477 M.; HAIFA: 349 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.); 1.30 p.m., 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service, 6.35 Exercises, 6.45 Musical Clock (R), 7.15 Melodies, 7.45 Oriental Music: R. Amar, 8.30 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R), 10.30 Music from the Movies (R), 10.45 Music (R), 11.00 Ballet Music (R), 11.45 Italian Songs (R), 12.00 N. Break for Music (R), 12.30 Programme for Hospitals, 1.00 Soldiers' Programme, 2.15 Programme for Yemenites, 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Classical Request Programme, 6.15 Talk, 6.30 Children's Hour, 7.00 Hebrew Melodies (R), 7.45 Light Music (R), 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.30 Bible Reading, 8.40 Commentaries, 8.45 "The Political Scene," 9.00 Shabbat Readings, 9.15 Friday Night Concert: String Quartet (Haydn); String Quartet (Schubert), 10.30 Israel Melodies (R), 11.15 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies (R), 8.45 Morning Melodies (R), 9.00 Morning Concert: Concerto Grosso (Vivaldi); "Rondo en Chasse" (Stisch-Panto); Violin Concerto (Mozart); Concerto in A Major for Chamber Orchestra (Stravinsky); "The Jewels of the Madonna" (Wolff-Ferrari); 10.00 Musical Quiz, 10.30 Light Music (R), 11.00 Concert Hall: "Rondo Patetico" (Wohl); Piano Concerto (Lazry); "Rondino" (Parlos); Youth Symphony (Salomon), 12.00 N. Soldiers' Programme (R), 12.30 Request Programme, 1.00 Literary Corner, 1.45 Milhaud's "Suite Francaise" (R), 2.15 Close Down, 4.00 p.m. Contemporary Music: Ballade for Violin Solo (Orgad); String Quartet (Rousse), 4.55 Mousorgsky's "Boris Godunov" Part III (R), 5.57 "Hamavdil," 6.15 "In the World of Art and Culture," 6.30 Shabbat Tunes (R), 6.45 Talk, 7.00 Guests in the Studio, 7.45 Talk by Y. Jacobson, 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.40 Sports, 8.45 Guest Talk, 9.00 Melave Malka, 9.30 Dance Music (R), 10.30 Dance Music (R), 11.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (32.3 M.): 7.00 p.m. Yiddish; 7.30 p.m. Ladino; 7.40 p.m. French.

Kol Zion Lagola (32.3 M. and 42.92 M.): 12.00 Stories of Rabbi Schneor Zalman of Liadi by M. Louvish, 12.30 "Zionist Review" by I. Schen, Tomorrow: 12.00 Melave Malka, 12.15 Spotlight, 12.30 "The Babylonian Talmud" by Rabbi Y. Herzog.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.33 and 24.92 M.): 6.30 News, 6.40 News Talk, 6.45 "British Album," Tomorrow: 6.30 News, 6.40 Jewish Affairs, 6.45 Leisure Hour.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (230 M. and 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements, 6.33 Aida (Verdi), Part II, 7.30 Today's Events, 7.35 Bible Reading, 7.50 Interlude, 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.30 News, 8.40 Interlude, 8.50 Hazanah Stories, 9.00 Messages from Soldiers, 9.10 "The Camp Dances," 10.00 Close Down, Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements, 6.33 Army Orchestra, 7.00 Reports, 7.30 Today's Events, 7.35 Town Major's Report, 7.55 Interlude, 8.00 Soldiers' Programme, 8.40 Interlude, 8.45 Legends, 9.00 Dance Music, 10.00 Close Down.

CHESS

PROBLEM No. 538
H. Heymanson, Unbyn.
Specially composed for The Jerusalem Post

Mate in Two. (5+2)

December 15, 1950.

PROBLEM No. 539
L. Herzog, Ma'abarot
Specially composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Ka5; Qd7; Rd5; Re3; Be8, Bb8; Sc6; Pf2. (8)

Black: Kf4; Qc2; Rg5; Bb8, Be4; Pc7, f6. (7)
Mate in Two.

SOLUTIONS

Problem 532 (Manning): Set: 1.-Re4 2.Sf3x; 1.-Se4 2.Sc4x. — Black corrections. Play: 1.Se4 thr. 2.Re3x; 1.-Re4 2.f6x; 1.-Se4 2.Sg4. "Give and Take" key with changed Bl. corrections.

Problem 533 (Goldschmidt): 1.Qe8 — Zugzwang. 1.-Re4 (Rd5, Rd6, Rd8, R:c7, R:e7) 2.S:e4 (e:d5, Bd8, B:e8, S:c7, Q:e7).

CORRECTION

Problem 537 (Jordan): A Black Pawn should be added on g5.

GAME No. 260

White:	Black:
L. Pachman	Szabados
(C.S.R.)	(Italy)

(Venice, 1950)

1.d4 Sf6 2.c4 e6 3.Sc3 d5 4.Bg5 Be7 5.Sf3 b6 6.B:f6 B:f6 7.Qd2 (The usual move here is 7.e4) 7.- b6 8.0-0-0 Bb7 9.c:d5 e:d5 10.Kb1 Sd7 11.e5 Sf5 (A fatal error which costs Black the game. He should have played 11.-0-0 12.Be3 Re8 13.Sh4 g6 and Black can well defend himself.) 12.Se5 a6 13.f4 Qe7 14.e4 d:e4 15.Rc4 B:e5 (15.-Se6 16.S:f7+!) 16.d:e5 c6 17.Q:e3 Sd7 18.Qe3 b5 19.Sd5 B:d5 20.B:d5 Rd8 21.Rhd1 c5 22.e6 Kf8 23.B:c6 f:e6 24.Q:e6 Q:e6 25.R:e6, and Black resigns, for he loses at least the exchange and a pawn.

PROBLEM CONTEST

The Chess Club Goteborgs Schackallskap and the Swedish newspaper Goteborgs-Posten announce international tourneys for (orthodox) direct mate problems in two and three moves. Entries — not more than two from each composer in each section — on diagram with the composer's name and address and with full solution to be sent to Mr. Frans Hansson, Norra Gubberogatan 23 B, Gothenburg, Sweden, up to the 31st August, 1951. Corrections will be accepted up to the closing date. Prizes of 75, 50 and 25 Swed. crowns are offered in each section.

The award and the prize-winning problems will be published in Goteborgs-Posten, and each participator will receive a notification of the award.

AMSTERDAM TOURNAMENT

The final placings were as follows:

1. Najdorf, Argentine (15); 2. Reschevsky, U.S.A. (14); 3. Stahlberg, Sweden (13½); 4. and 5. Pirc, and Gligoric, Yugoslavia (12 each); 6. and 7. Euwe, Holland, and Pilnik, Argentina (11½ each); 8. Rossolimo, France (11); 9. Trifunovic, Czechoslovakia (10½); 10. O'Kelly, Belgium (9½); 11. and 12. Tartakower, France, and Donner, Holland (9 each); 13. Foltys, Czechoslovakia (8); 14. and 15. Gudmundsson, Iceland, and Van Scheltinga, Holland (7½ each); 16. Van der Berg, Holland (7); 17. Kottnauer, Czechoslovakia (6); 18. 19. and 20. Szabados, Italy, Golombek, Britain, and Kramer, Holland (5½ each). (Reuter)

One of the surprises of this important chess event is the failure of Golombek, erstwhile British champion.

NATIONAL CHESS RALLY

A national rally of chess friends in Israel, including representatives of chess clubs and workers' settlements, took place at Hedera on Saturday, December 9.

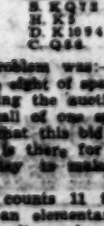
This was the first event of its kind in Israel, and extensive plans were drawn up for the promotion of chess on a federated basis. The following centres were represented: Hedera, Rishon, Petah Tikva, Haifa, Givat Ada, Givat Oz, Amir, Bathania-Illit, Poriah, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, the last two unofficially.

A unanimously adopted resolution resolved to set up a permanent Actions Committee, which will contact the representatives of the Israel Federation for promoting chess activities with a view to deciding on a common plan of action. The following members were elected to the Action Committee: I. Schwartz (Rishon), I. Garish (Hadera), E. Feigin (Tel Aviv), Hon. Sec.

It is expected that early in 1951 the basis will be laid for an active Chess Federation in Israel.

EDITOR — *By JERUSALEMITE*

SOLUTION OF HANUKKA PROBLEM



Our problem was:— "West leads the eight of spades. East had during the auction made an overcall of one spade. Assuming that this bid was not psychic, is there for South a safety play to make twelve tricks?"

South counts 11 tricks by way of an elementary safety play in diamonds. East is marked with the ace of clubs and a string of five or six spades. It should be possible to squeeze him; but South must be careful not to squeeze himself. He must make the queen of clubs early in the game and use dummy's second spade as an entry card to the closed hand.

The opening lead is won in dummy, and South leads a club to his queen. Then comes the ace of diamonds, and the suit is run four times; South next collects both hearts, ending in dummy. This brings us to the key situation:

Now dummy leads the last diamond, and East is squeezed. If he leaves himself with but two spades, declarer's seven is established; but if East bares his ace of clubs instead, South will throw the spade and set up the king of clubs by leading low from the table.

So far the basic principle. But there is a major complication: if West was careful enough not to discard a spade, declarer will not be able to account for East's holding in its entirety. Assuming that three spades are still missing, are they all stacked in East's hand, or will they split? Going a step further, is South supposed to discard one of his two club losers, or shall he throw away the seven of spades?

Well, the only way to prove the distribution is to lead a second spade; but this second spade, being South's only way of re-entry at the appropriate moment, must still come after the squeezing fifth diamond. And the way out of this enigma is simple:

East is marked with the initial holding of the knave, ten and nine of spades. If neither of these high cards appear during the play, then East is known to hold them and consequently he must be down to a bare ace of clubs. Let us assume, therefore, that in order to confuse the issue, East was wise enough to get rid of his nine. If he has, then declarer's proper procedure will be to drop a club and to stick to his three spades. As heretofore he still leads dummy's spade, and East is forced to split his honours. West's reaction to this trick will enable South to count out East's holding in its entirety. If East is now left with only one spade, then South may collect his two winners: if East has still two spades, then he has bared his ace of clubs, and consequently a throw in with a club will force a lead-up to South's remaining spade tenace.

The cash prize of IL.2.- goes to O. GREIFMAN.

classified

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LESSONS

PHYSICAL culture - gymnastic lessons for children and adults and a course in post-maternity exercises by Hassia Levy-Agron beginning December 15 at the Artists' House near the King David Hotel, Jerusalem. For details phone 3740 between 2 and 3 p.m. or between 7 and 8 p.m.

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VILLAGE IN THE HILLS

By Ruth Cale

Report on Kfar Uria, where the people "are not happier but they keep trying."

A YEAR ago, I visited Kfar Uria for the first time, to find out how the new immigrant inhabitants of the pleasant little village in the Judean Hills were settling down. They had then been there for six months, after spending a short time in immigrant camps. They had a hard life, with insufficient work to go round and with field mice eating up their seedlings.

The men who worked in the fields nevertheless, trying to combat the mouse plague, were paid by the Jewish Agency; the women did handicraft work at home for Wim, and the old mothers looked after the households and the children. There were endless difficulties which overwhelmed the 68 Bulgarian families, and some were then on the verge of giving up and looking for jobs in the city.

Now, a year later, Kfar Uria is still fighting. This time the cry is, "water, give us water." Up in the village, the soil is dry and barren, while from the small strip of land down in the valley, where enough water is available, the first harvests have been brought in. The trouble is that eight months ago, the water pump motor burned out, and no adequate replacement can be found. Thus the Kfar Urians carry water in tanks up the hill, but not sufficient for anything. "The calf drinks three buckets in one go, the chickens need fresh water every few hours, and all we get is one or two big tins a day," they complain.

On water, they say, hinges everything else: the calves don't grow so well because they don't get fresh fodder, the chickens don't lay for the same reason. The five dunams around each house, meant to be the settler's vegetable gardens for household use as well as sale, are dry.

The men still work for the Jewish Agency and bring home IL.1.400 a day. They have removed the rocks from the rough countryside around the village and planted young fig trees, and they are tilling the soil in the valley. Some women still do embroidery work from morning till night, while the grandmothers run the household. The old men who did odd jobs last year, such as olive picking, don't work any more.

500 Chicks Each

They have more chickens now, though far less than they should have: each family, said Lily Alkalai, got 500 chicks this spring, but most of them died. Lily has 100 birds left, Sara 200. They say in the whole village, altogether about 10,000 had died. The chickens need cod liver oil, the women assert. First, nobody told the new farmers, and when they knew, they couldn't get enough of it. Lily's 100 chickens lay only about 30 eggs a day.

In addition to the chickens and the calf, each family also got a goat which gives good milk, although, they say, with fresh fodder they would produce much more; and every three families jointly own a mule. New barns have been erected behind the houses, and there is much more farm equipment than the settlers had last year. They send the eggs to Tnuva with their new truck and buy vegetables and other foodstuffs for the co-operative store. All these additions have been provided by the Jewish Agency.

A few houses have been added, and 15 new families — Egyptians, Greeks and Turks — have arrived. Unfortunately, they all speak Ladino, and thus there seems less incentive for them to learn Hebrew. Indeed, many of them don't know a word of the language. The evening classes which were being held a year ago, have been abandoned, and only Sara and Lily and their husbands speak Hebrew, apart, of course, from the children who know both languages — they talk Hebrew among themselves and Ladino with their parents.

The houses are as spotlessly clean as they were last year, and the more enterprising among the villagers have added a third room by closing the porch. In many homes, babies have arrived during the year and they need more room.

They Keep Trying

In short, the village looks about the same as then: pretty and neat from the Jerusalem Highway down in the valley, dusty and bare as you climb the hill. The people are not happier now than they were last year, but they don't talk any more about quitting. They keep trying. They have just leased 2,000 dunams of land from the nearby monastery at the rate of 500 pruta a dunam a year, to grow fodder and corn; they have planted 100 dunams with young vines, 300 with plum trees, a few dozen with tobacco; and they have an agricultural instructor among them.

For the moment they farm the land in the valley on a co-operative basis, but later on, each family will own 10 dunams in the valley in addition to five dunams of orchard and two of vines. Only the *falha* will continue to be tilled cooperatively.

But the heartbreaking question is water. "When water comes . . ." every sentence begins that way, and they expound their long-range plans. "When water comes this patch will be tomatoes, the one over there eggplant. We shall have more chickens too, and then we can give up the tiring embroidery work and make a living from the land."

Maybe then they will be able to save toward the IL.6,500 needed to get electricity installed in the village. "A radio . . ." Lily's eyes shone at the thought of it.

A year ago, Lily told me she was going to give up: she had been a clerk in Sofia, her husband Shlomo a dental technician. They could surely find work in town. "I worked many weeks last winter planting vines, and I saved the pay to buy the chicks with," she said. "Then the chicks died." But she won't give up any more: "Never. Too much hard work has gone into this place of ours, and we are going to stick it," she said. "After all, one day a new water pump is bound to arrive."

Among the three families who have given up and gone are Joseph and Nina, the Sabra, who last year tried to help the newcomers settle down. Those two, who constantly pleaded that more veterans should settle in new villages to help the immigrants integrate, could not stand the isolation, it seems, and have joined a settlement in the Negev. They were outsiders last year, kept apart from the villagers by the language difficulties and that may have been the reason for their surrender. And the problem of Kfar Uria is not only that of water. So long as they continue to live in their present isolation, unable to read newspapers and learn what is going on in their country, they will not be properly integrated.

Water engineers of the Jewish National Fund have estimated that a water source newly discovered near Kfar Uria in the Judean Hills, can supply approximately 50 per cent more water to Israel's capital city. The water was discovered at a depth of 284 metres after a few weeks of drilling, carried out under the supervision of the J.N.F. — drilling which previously would have taken years but was made easy by the use of the gigantic (36 metres high) mobile Hopper drill. This new 100 hp. machine, which cost IL.40,000, was formerly used for successful boring at Dalia, in the Hills of Ephraim, at Beerotayim and at Shafr Amr, where water was hit at a depth of 469 metres. The Kfar Uria drilling, which was based on intensive preliminary geological and geophysical studies of the area, yielded 130 cbms. per hour in an experimental pumping; and judging by the effect of the pumping upon the water table of the new well, it was calculated that as much as 7,200 cbms. per day, (or half of Jerusalem's present daily water supply) can be obtained. Machinery for the permanent pumping installation has already been ordered from abroad, and the new well is expected to ease the water problem of the 'Corridor' settlements, in addition to increasing the capital city's supply.

Newspaperwomen in the News

By Jane Ende

NEWSWOMEN in Washington, accustomed to listening to male big-wigs, were completely captivated by two members of their own sex at a luncheon they gave for two famed females.

The guests were Mrs. Perle Mesta, U.S. Minister to Luxembourg, a favourite hereabouts as former No. 1 party-thrower of Washington, and velvety, fair-haired Marguerite Higgins, the "New York Herald Tribune's" Korean war correspondent.

We listened with interest and respect, but I could not help sizing up the two women's looks and clothes. Mrs. Mesta wore a black ensemble with a white pill-box hat.

White hats must be ultra-ultra, we figured. Mrs. Mesta buys all her hats at Paulette's in Paris. We do not know where Miss Higgins got hers, since she had been wearing G.I. gear and sleeping in fox holes near the front for many weeks.

Mrs. Mesta spoke briefly of the relief felt in Luxemburg when positive U.N. action followed the invasion of Korea. She also talked about the existing state of affairs in Europe, and her hope that the Korean crisis would be a great step toward universal peace.

Miss Higgins said that if Chinese Communists refuse to withdraw from Korea we may well be in World War III. She said we should make it plain that if they do not pull out we will use every means at our disposal — possibly even atomic weapons — to force their retreat.

"Appeasement," she said, "will work no better in the Orient than it did at Munich."

The correspondent talked about the time at the war's beginning when she was nearly thrown out of the theatre. "All the time my only complaint with life over there was that the communications set-up for correspondents was lousy," she said. "The Army wanted me out because they complained accommodation for women at the front was lousy."

Annoyance at her presence, she said, seemed to increase as it went from generals on down. They accused her of seeking publicity and numerous other things. She argued that all she wanted to do was to cover the war and please could she get on with the job.

Having her first real shower at a reception centre, this little girl from a Ma'abara is on her way to a warm winter home in Jerusalem. Photo by Braun

Le Coin de Paris

RESEMBLING a dress more than a suit, M. Rochas has introduced something unique in the two-piece line. The ensemble consists of a narrow skirt held in at the waist by four pairs of buttons. The tunic has short sleeves and a wide collar with lapels. The hem of the tunic flares slightly from the hips. An idea for an old suit — you can reverse the material in most cases and transform it into a practical two-piece without it costing any points.

For trimming adds a chic note to otherwise simple ensembles. Little removable capes are being worn under coat lapels of a tailored suit or coat and a matching muff is carried in lieu of a purse. Very soft fur scarves are also popular. Some are so soft they can be knotted like cloth. Ideas for our furriers that will be welcomed if the price is favourable.

By Mme. Guyon with sketches by M. Auger. Exclusive to The Jerusalem Post.

Praise the Peanut

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

HOW good the nutty peanut is after so many months without nuts of any kind. They are not only healthy, but delightful, and I have yet to meet the man or woman with will-power enough to eat JUST one peanut! Use peanuts in salads, chop them into a cake, tuck them into desserts, and then try these recipes.

Peanut Rice Pudding

1 egg yolk, 2 cups milk (reconstituted) 6 tbps. sugar, 2 cups cooked rice, pinch of salt, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1 egg white stiffly beaten, ½ cup chopped peanuts

Mix together first 6 ingredients and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and some of the nuts. Sprinkle nuts over top and bake. Or if you prefer cook together the first six ingredients at low heat, then fold in whites (mixed with part of the sugar) and nuts and spoon into sherbet glasses. Top with a little syrup. Serve cold.

Peanut Cookies

Mix together ½ (or less) cup fat, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 or 2 reconstituted eggs, ½ cup finely chopped peanuts and 1 tsp. vanilla. Then sift together and stir in 1¼ cups flour, ½ tsp. baking powder, ¾ tsp. soda and a pinch of salt. Chill dough. Roll out and criss-cross with a fork and cut into cookies. Bake for 10 to 12 minutes in a quick moderate oven.

Peanut Macroons

Beat one whole large egg for about five minutes and then gradually beat in ½ cup sugar, 1 tsp. water. Mix together and gently fold in 1 tbsp. flour, pinch of salt and ¾ tsp. baking powder. Add and mix just enough to blend in 1½ cups finely ground peanuts. Drop teaspoonfuls 2" apart on ungreased wrapping paper on baking sheet. Bake until set and delicately browned. Baking time about 15 minutes in a slow moderate oven.

Peanut Meat Loaf

This will make your meat ration more attractive. Grind up your meat ration and chop up half as much in weight in peanuts. Add breadcrumbs, 1 egg (reconstituted), a little water or stock, minced onion, salt, pepper, a pinch of dry mustard and a hint of sage or nutmeg. Pack into a greased loaf pan. Bake. Serve hot or cold, with a spicy peppery (red and green) sauce.

Peanut Tarts

Make eight baked tart shells, and for the filling beat one egg, stir in ½ cup sugar, 2 tbsp. fat, 1 cup ground peanuts, 1 tsp. vanilla. Drop into each tart 1 tsp. raspberry jam. Fill ⅔ full with the nut filling. Bake until set (12 to 15 minutes.) Serve warm.

Peanut Jumbles

Mix together thoroughly ½ cup fat, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 tsp. vanilla, 1¼ cups flour, ¼ tsp. soda, ½ tsp. salt and 2 cups of shelled peanuts. Drop rounded teaspoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake until delicately browned—cookies should still be soft. Cool slightly, then remove from baking sheet. Baking time about 10 minutes.

† A PARADISE TOUCH OF COURSE

New Yorkers Instal Atom Bomb Shelters

NEW YORK, (N.A.N.A.) — THE atom bomb shelter, both built-in and prefabricated, has appeared in the suburban home areas around New York City.

The shelter is directly under the garage, its roof forming the garage floor. Similar arrangements are used in shelters in a row-house development in Queens, one of the New York City boroughs. The point about the new model that has impressed civilian-defence experts is that a tunnel leads from the shelter to a vertical, iron-laddered escape hatch, whose hinged iron lid is level with the grass in the middle of the rear lawn. Thus, they point out, if a close bomb blast should wreck the house and block the basement with debris, those in the shelter would not be trapped.

To reach the shelter, the householders go down to the basement, pass through a heavy steel door at one side, and go down steps to a lower level. The shelter room is nine by 12 feet inside, with eight-foot headroom. Equipment includes chemical toilet, water keg, first aid kit and tools; visitors say they would add bridge tables, chairs, emergency electric lanterns in case of power failure, and cots.

Walls of the shelter are of 18-inch-thick reinforced concrete. The roof is a full two feet thick, reinforced, and over it is poured the garage floor slab.

Next development, naturally, was the prefabricated model. Many had asked, "What about people like myself who already have a house? We don't want to tear down our garage to let you dig up its floor, set a room under it and then rebuild. What can we do?"

The designers came up with a shelter whose four parts weigh a total of eight tons, of reinforced lightweight concrete, and can be shipped by flat car or trailer.

A power shovel moves into the selected back yard and makes the excavation. The trailer arrives. The shovel, doubling as a derrick, lifts the main shelter room off the trailer, lowers it into the hole and lines it up. In the same way an entrance hatch is placed — an inclined chute from lawn level down to a precast hole in the shelter; householders can walk down the stairs at each side in this chute if they have time—or slide down a smooth centre section. A vertical escape hatch is placed. Lengths of standard cast concrete sewer tile are lowered to form the tunnel from shelter to escape hatch. Earth is replaced. An added concrete slab is poured over the shelter. Two more feet of earth goes over that.

The excess earth is hauled away, the lawn is levelled and reseeded, and eventually all that shows is the two green steel lidlike doors over the hatches, level with the grass.

Distributors are being lined up for the prefab job. Estimated cost of making, delivering and installing it is between $1,500 and $2,000.

BACHELORS DON'T RATE IN KOREA

By long established custom, the Korean bridegroom stays with his bride three days in his father-in-law's house before returning with her to his own parents' house. Official manhood begins for the Korean only after marriage, notes the National Geographic Society. Even if he is 70, a bachelor's opinion has little influence.

Sensational Patent

By Dorothy Roe

NEW YORK, (A.P.). — When the United States Patent Office issues a construction patent for a bathing suit, it must be sensational.

And sensational is the word for "the body," a new device designed by Frances Sider to make bathing beauties more beautiful.

Miss Sider, who has been turning out bathing suits for Miss and Mrs. America since the days of the Bloomer Girls, has discovered through the years that most women do not look as glamorous as they fondly believe when they go down to the sea to swim.

There are the stylish stouts, who choose the same revealing suits worn by their slim sisters. There are the beanpoles, who give little thought to enhancing the female form divine. There are those who expose a rubber tyre in bare-midriff bathing suits, and the big-bosomed gals who just love strapless suits.

To improve the situation, Miss Sider introduced the dressmaker bathing suit a good many years ago. She has been doing variations of it ever since. Her object: to improve the scenery at the average bathing beach.

Last year she went further and began building bras into her suits. This year she introduced "the body," which consists of a carefully constructed boned bra which moulds the body to the waist, and attached brief pants of silk, rayon or nylon jersey. The whole shooting match is built into every Sider suit for the 1951 resort season. Says Miss Sider:

"After I applied for a patent on 'the body,' I was asked to appear at the Patent Office in Washington to review the application. I went, and took with me my prettiest model and a good supply of the new suits, each with a built-in 'body.'

"We held a fashion show right there in the Patent Office, and I do not think much work was done in that section of the building that afternoon."

She got the patent.

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INQUIRY IN DEMOCRACY

CRISE DE LA DEMOCRATIE. By Roger E. Lacombe. Presses Universitaires, Paris.

The changes in the political configuration of the world are exerting the minds of social students everywhere. French sociologists in particular, such as Roger Lacombe, Dominique Parodi, Maurice Duverger and George Guruvitch, have been dealing, in the best tradition of the positivist school, with the crisis of democracy, not only form an ideological point of view, but also in regard to the efficient functioning of the democratic order in the parliamentary system of Government.

All these authors have been influenced by the theories of Celestin Bougle, one of the founders of political sociology. It was during the period of the Dreyfus case that Bougle examined such fundamental questions as: "What are we to think of the democratic movement? Are the ideas of equality and the rights of man right or wrong? Are they legitimate or illegitimate? Are they practical or utopian? And as a consequence, are we to make every effort to support this movement, or should we

By Zvi Rudi

oppose it?" His answer was that "democratic individualism is a fruitful principle of a covenant and social action, the slogan of which is no longer 'everyone for himself or 'everyone by himself,' but 'the individual for the community' and 'the community for the individual' — a principle which, if generally applied, would mark the victory of human nature over animal instincts."

Humane Socialism

In his "The Crisis of Democracy," Lacombe has not only attempted to give a scientific analysis of the crisis but also to show ways and means to be adopted if democracy is to survive at all. Inasmuch as the author still believes in the revival of democracy, he adds to his humane socialism a good deal of moderate scepticism. He places freedom in the centre of the democratic conception which is to be understood and realized without sophistry. He sees the weak points in the inanity of leaders, the laziness of the administration with all its faults, discrimination, favouritism, bureaucracy (especially in young states), the prevalence of private interests, etc.

The reforms and improvements suggested by the author are of three categories; a basic reform of organization by the appointment of small committees of experts within the Parliament; the establishment of economic councils consisting of representatives of producers and consumers; education for democracy by "the action and influence of an *elite* which is capable of raising the spiritual level of men, of awakening and inspiring them for the sake of the revival of the democratic ideal and the victory of freedom."

"Private Empires"

It is a special merit of Lacombe that he stresses one of the most characteristic phenomena of present society — the emergence of a kind of private empire and middle-groups in the relations between state and individual. Their influence makes itself felt in various regions of human activity, and they are embodied in institutions such as corporations, syndicates, and political parties, but also in sporting societies, cultural organizations and the like.

It is imperative, the author contends, to take into account the existence of such groups, and this recognition compels us to set aside the traditional concept of democracy. "The classic theory of democracy contains only two conceptions: the individual and the state, the latter being only a result of an agreement of individuals. You do not find therein any other voluntary groups, any other social bodies except the state. Against an abstractly conceived individual, this classic theory places society itself and not a multitude of social bodies. But now, having perceived the diversity of circumstances which actually surround the individual, we begin to think otherwise on the functioning of democracy."

Lacombe is of the opinion that in completely discarding the antiquated tradition of democracy and in adjusting it to the great changes which have taken place in industry, economy and education, the sociologist, economist and student of law will succeed in adapting it to the social structure of modern time. Lacombe is not alone in arriving at these conclusions.

HEBREW BOOKSHELF

METHODS OF EDUCATION

HA-EDAH HAM'HANEKHET (The Group As Educator). By Shevah Eden. Tversky, Tel Aviv. pp.331. IL.1.800.

A useful contribution to the understanding of the sources of our progressive methods of education in Israel has been made by this extensive study of the most famous educational experiments on the continent (for some reason most of the American experiments are neglected) from the time of Pestalozzi. Of the 22 projects treated, only 7 are still in operation, but in the field of educational theory, the influence of these projects has been far greater than their actual scope, and with them are associated such great names as Makarenko and Wyneken, Home Lane and Korczak. Although at many a point the connection with the Children's Societies (Hevrot Yeladim) in the modern educational movement in Israel tempts elaboration, the author refrains from encroaching upon a field of study which will, we hope, be undertaken soon.

After reading about Neill's "Dreadful School," Bernfeld's Children's Home at Baumgarten, Dartington Hall, Wickeradorf and the Gorky Village, we come to realise that what was wrong with most of them except perhaps the last, was the disassociation from real life, when the avowed policy was to create a school nearer to life, in which the child would be free and the society of children the educator rather than any director or pedagogue. Very often the breach between theory and practice was too great and the result was failure of one kind or another.

The book is very well organized, the presentation and criticism of the various schools adequate and honest, the bibliography excellent. This work is invaluable for teachers, youth leaders, and the public in general, who should now, more than ever, be seeking to mould its educational credo. Lastly, what is most commendable, is that here is a truly original thoroughgoing study which has been made at the sources.

DOV VARDI

Mr. Bilby's Account

DARAKH KOKHAV BAMIZRAH MAYIKMON (New Star In The Near East). By Kenneth W. Bilby. Ahiasaf, Jerusalem. Trans. Nadavah. pp.283.

Those who read their newspaper regularly and intelligently, will discover to their amazement that there is many a hiatus in their information on Israel's history in the past three years, but in Mr. Bilby's account they will find the facts behind rumours and the ground they tread will be solid enough to look backward with truer perspective on the course of events. In these days of tension over the Ziath highway, let us recommend too the chapters telling of the author's meetings with Abdullah, Glubb and the Legion.

Bilby's political orientation and such conclusions as he may draw about America's role in Israel may not be to everyone's palate, but we must admire the penetrating eye of this journalist who in so short a period was able to move so competently and easily among the ramified and manifold problems and reactions of our state. For a stranger, it seems, there can be no more complicated a scene than the Israeli one with its conflicting parties and ideologies.

Mr. Bilby of the "Herald Tribune" has done a great job here because he was neither biased nor blind, and because he is at heart in sympathy with the forces of progress which try to make Israel an island of construction in a feudal, reactionary sea.

D.V.

A Soldier's Mind

SHAYARA SHEL HATZOT (The Midnight Convoy). By S. Izhar. Kibbutz Meuhad, Tel Aviv, pp. 153, 400 Pr.

In his latest work which has been awarded the Usishkin prize for literature, Izhar Smilansky, a promising young writer, again treads his own peculiar path. While most Independence War stories give accounts of heroic feats and depict our soldier's devotion to duty, his valour and readiness to sacrifice, Izhar tells mainly the human side of the story.

In his prize-winning novel he describes the passage of a convoy of heavy lorries through rocky terrain and a steep wadi on an improvised route and covered by soldiers posted alongside it. A stretch of the good road being in enemy hands, the convoy had to take this hazardous course through no-man's land to bring vital supplies and reinforcements to the cut-off Negev. But the technical and military aspect of the operation together with the strange landscape form only the background. It is the soldier's state of mind which is revealed clearly and realistically. In the tense hours of preparatory work and waiting the soldier's mind wanders and his thoughts turn to his home and mother, to soldiers' life in general with all its lack of freedom and dullness, and to atrocities brought about by warfare and harrowing his memory. He begins to doubt if the high hopes of post-war life will be fulfilled, if the war will solve anything for him personally. Intermingled with these reflections is the soldier's yearning for an understanding heart strengthened by the presence of a girl who takes part in the operation as a wireless operator.

In Izhar's highly original style popular and soldierly idioms are blended harmoniously with unusual and far-fetched expressions and his novel ranks undoubtedly high among our war stories. The encouragement given to Izhar by the award of the prize is well deserved.

A. STEINER

Homiletic Studies

Rabbi Shimon Ya'acob Halevi Glicksberg, who died last week in Tel Aviv, was the author of an important work entitled *Hadrasha Be-Israel* (The Sermon in Israel). In this volume which was published in Tel Aviv in 1940 with the assistance of the Mossad Harav Kook, the late Rabbi Glicksberg surveys, in the steps of the classic studies of Zunz and Bacher, the history of the sermon in the Jewish community from ancient to modern times.

The chapters on preachers and "Maggidim" in 19th century Russia, and on the influence of Zionist oratory on the style of sermons are of particular interest.

— M.

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A view of the Classical Literature Department of Blackwell's famous bookshop at Oxford. The picture, a reproduction from a painting by Sir Muirhead Bone, is Blackwell's Christmas Card for 1950.

Tolstoy's Ideal Jew

Forty years ago, in November 1910, Leo Tolstoy died lonely at Astapovo, having secretly left his home at Yasnaya Polyana. A significant document of his attitude to the Jews is contained in a statement entitled "What is a Jew?" The following are excerpts from his statement.

"What is a Jew? This question is not at all so odd as it seems. Let us see what kind of peculiar creature the Jew is, which all the rulers and all nations have together and separately abused and molested, oppressed and persecuted, trampled and butchered, burned and hanged—and in spite of all this is yet alive! What is a Jew, who has never allowed himself to be led astray by all the earthly possessions which his oppressors and persecutors constantly offered him in order that he should change his faith and forsake his own Jewish religion?

"The Jew is that sacred being who has brought down from heaven the everlasting fire, and has illumined with it the entire world. He is the religious source, spring, and fountain out of which all the rest of the peoples have drawn their beliefs and their religions.

Pioneers of Liberty

"The Jew is the pioneer of liberty. Even in those olden days, when the people were divided into but two distinct classes, slaves and masters—even so long ago had the law of Moses prohibited the practice of keeping a person in bondage for more than six years."

Continuing his apologia of the Jews, Tolstoy praises them as pioneers of civilization and of civil and religious toleration. He concludes:

"The Jew is the emblem of eternity. He, whom neither slaughter nor torture of thousands of years could destroy, he whom neither fire nor sword nor inquisition was able to wipe off from the face of the earth, he who was the first to produce the oracles of God, he who has been for so long the guardian of prophecy, and who transmitted it to the rest of the world—such a nation cannot be destroyed. He is everlasting as is eternity itself."

REVOLT IN IRELAND

INSURRECTION. By Liam O'Flaherty. Godfrey, London. pp. 254. 9/6.

The 1916 rising in Ireland, like the underground resistance in this country, is still a springboard of national thought. It is an ambitious theme for a writer but one which Irishmen frequently revive with a wistful, bittersweet nostalgia.

Liam O'Flaherty has chosen to tell the story of the Easter Revolt with a simplicity, stripped of symbolism which gives his story a fresh and poignant appeal. Bartley Madden, a poor Irish labourer, drawn by chance into the revolt, is the focal point; for him the idea of revolution — any abstract idea for that matter — was an adventure.

Liam O'Flaherty is a writer with a marked respect for his craft. Balance between dialogue and narrative is beautifully maintained, and the very flavour of the Dublin slums is captured in this short book. The tale is told tersely, simply; but O'Flaherty is not afraid to indulge his peculiarly Irish delight in rolling rhythmic prose and epic similes at moments of emotion.

The characters in "Insurrection" are the universal rebels. There is the 16 year old boy of the slums seeking an outlet from his drab life, the poet invert, looking on and analyzing even, at bullet's length, the schoolmaster obsessed by a stern sense of duty.

To write another book on the Easter Rising needed courage. O'Flaherty's "Insurrection," detached by the years, is valuable not only as a compassionate record of that event, but also as the story of a man who died for an ideal which he had just begun to understand.

JUNE ROSE

OLD EGYPTIAN ART

MIDDLE KINGDOM ART IN ANCIENT EGYPT 2300-1580 B.C. By Cyril Aldred. Tiranti, London. pp.VII+56. 64 plates, 1 map. 6/-.

This is the second of a series of books planned to form a comprehensive introduction to the art of ancient Egypt. The first volume, by the same author, covered the art of the Old Kingdom in ancient Egypt. It was reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post* on February 10, 1950.

The present volume follows closely its companion: the same concise and lucid introduction, in this case covering the religious, political and social background, framed by a characterization of the art of the Middle Kingdom and its development. The text is followed by a short bibliography and judiciously chosen pictorial material. The only wish one might express is that the following volumes, dealing with the art of El Amarna, should devote more plates to detail.

L.A.M.

Life and Letters

Broadcast on the Jew in English Literature

The first programme in a series "The Jew in English Literature" will be broadcast by "Kol Zion Lagolah" on Friday, December 29 at 22.15. Many of the classics in English have had Jewish characters or deal with Jewish themes, and a selection has been arranged by members of the English staff of the Hebrew University. Among those taking part will be John Slater, the well-known film and radio actor.

U.S. School Children

One million more schoolchildren in the elementary grades than last year marks the first full impact of children born in the United States during the war years. During the next ten years the increase will continue at the unprecedented rate of more than 750,000 annually.

Tables prepared by the U.S. Office of Education show that total enrolment in elementary and secondary schools (Kindergarten through grade 12) has risen from 27.2m. in 1926 to 29m. in 1950 and is expected to reach 37.1m. in 1960. One of the serious effects of this increase is the annual need for 35,000 additional classrooms during the next ten years. From 1945 to 1950, new constructions in public educational buildings required a total outlay of $3 billion.

Awards for Improvements

At the annual session of the Swedish Academy of Engineers recently held in Stockholm, four Swedish technicians were awarded gold medals for improvements relative to the zipper, automatic telephoning, and fluid resin refinement.

"Functional" Writing

As a result of a survey showing that a student's poor writing usually stems from laxity rather than ignorance, Colgate University has instituted a "functional writing" programme for freshmen. The plan is not to make "slick" or "fancy" writers, but to encourage the student to communicate facts and ideas in a clear, orderly manner.

Writer's Return

Miss Gail Hoffman, author of "The Land and People of Israel" published last spring by Lippincott, Philadelphia, has returned to Israel. Miss Hoffman has recently made a public opinion survey in 10 European countries, with the cooperation of the U.S. Dept. of State and the E.C.A.

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BRITISH THEATRE EXHIBITION

By Herbert Howarth

"THEATRE is immortal." So Mordehai Gorelik, the American producer and critic, wrote at the outset of his 500-page analysis of the modern theatre.

In that immortal span of life, the stretch of 270 years of the English classic stage from 1530 to 1900 is only a small portion. But what a vital and enchanting part it is! To every lover of the European tradition it is unforgettably full of delight.

Amid the welter of plays, pleasant and unpleasant, that crowd London's 50 theatres every evening, one is apt sometimes to lose the sense of the greatness of the history of the London stage. But an old book picked up by chance from a shelf, or even a cheap copy of Shakespeare or Congreve, or of Hazlitt's dramatic criticism picked up at random, can bring it back. And the National Book League's recent exhibition, The British Theatre 1530-1900, has brought it all back to this writer as to many others of the hundreds who visited it.

There are 426 items listed in the catalogue of this exhibition, including the texts of famous plays; books about plays; history and criticism; works on actors and acting; works on theatres and their architecture; works on scenery and costume; documents on pantomime; and a display of periodicals representing the journalism of the theatre. At the moment of writing these notes I have just been looking, for the hundredth time, at these materials that secrete the passions and the triumphs of an art. And I think of my old friend who is in charge of the library of theatrical books at Habimah's theatre in Tel Aviv and reflect how he — and all the great actors of that troupe — would revel in this array.

It has been assembled, in the same way as all the National Book League's authoritative exhibitions in London, from many sources; from the private libraries of collectors like the Earl of Verulam; from the collections of ancient foundations like Eton College; from great universities in more than one continent.

Famous Stages and Actors

The most famous exhibit, which every party of sightseers seeks out first, is the only known drawing of an Elizabethan theatre to have been made by a contemporary. In 1596 Johannes de Wit was on a visit to London, and sent a sketch of the Swan Theatre, with comments, to the Utrecht humanist Arend Van Buchel, who copied it into his letter book. The library of the University of Utrecht has generously lent the manuscript to the National Book League for this exhibition.

It is easier, perhaps, for the casual visitor to enjoy the prints and portraits on the walls than the precious books under the glass cases. For example, the Garrick Club has lent some of its magnificent portraits of actors in the costumes of their best roles. How memorable is Zoffany's oil painting of Garrick as Jaffier and Mrs. Gibber as Belvidera in Otway's "Venice Preserved." Some interesting research is now being done, by the way, on Zoffany, as a Jewish artist in 18th-century England.

For the scholar great temptations and almost unpredictable potential rewards lie in some of the actor's part books and the prompt books which are brought together in the exhibition room. There are two copies of "Hamlet" as used by Henry Irving. One is scribbled over with annotations made when he was preparing his first production in 1874. The second shows his work four years later when he was preparing a revival of his production. The collation of these two volumes, now brought together for the first time, may reveal fascinating differences; and it will be undertaken before the material is dispersed.

"British Theatre 1530-1900" was opened by Sir Ralph Richardson, and I may perhaps close this short account of it by quoting his words. He recalled how Hamlet tells the strolling players at Elsinore that they are "the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time." "But," he added, "this record of our achievement and tradition makes an actor feel a good deal less abstract and brief."

SCENES FROM TRINIDAD

A MORNING AT THE OFFICE. By Edgar Mittelholzer. Hogarth Press, London. pp.247. 9/6.

The ability to create a world in which the reader can lose himself is a rare one. Mr. Mittelholzer's world is complete and three-dimensional, and the English reader on coming to the end of "A Morning At The Office" may say to himself 'I have been in Trinidad.'

The book, as its title implies, covers merely one morning of work in an office in Trinidad — beginning with the early opening of the office by the boy Horace and ending with the staff, clerks, typists, accountants and English managers, going off to luncheon. In that space we are given a picture of the lives of each one of them and made to understand the curious distinctions of colour (white, coloured, black) and of race (East Indian, Negro, Chinese, Portuguese, English etc.) that appear to obsess the island. It is a fascinating little world and on the last page, regretfully shutting the book, it is as though one had felt the strong sun of the West Indies.

Love in the Office

Horace is the hero of the book, a negro boy who loves without hope a coloured typist of good family. The different girls, thinking of their private lives and their love affairs as they work, are given character and distinction. The despised East Indian accountant who does most of the work, is brought painfully to life. The other coloured people are extremely well drawn. It is only the Englishmen who creak a little, but that not very much.

I feel I must at once find Mr. Mittelholzer's earlier work 'Corentyne Thunder' and I shall certainly look out for his future novels.

OLIVIA MANNING

APPROACH TO DRAMA

PLAYS ABOUT PEOPLE. By Peter Ustinov. Cape, London. pp.206. 9/6.

Peter Ustinov is a young Englishman (born in 1921) of Russian parentage who has already made a name for himself as a playwright in the British theatre. His first play, "The House of Regrets," a study of Russian émigrés, was first produced by the London Arts Theatre in 1942 when the author was only 21. Reviews of the play hailed the emergence of a "talented playwright with something of Chekov's gift for eccentric characterization." His second play, "The Banbury Nose," a satirical study of military tradition within an English family, was produced soon afterwards.

The strongest of the three plays is "The Tragedy of Good Intentions," a "background" piece about the Crusades in which the author stressed the political implications behind Pope Urban II's decision to call in the temporal Dukes and Princes of Europe to fight his battles for him, and his skilful handling of Peter the Hermit as his propaganda machine to rouse the masses. The hero, Gotrand, is fictitious, but Ustinov feels that such a person must have existed — the nobleman connected with the Pope's entourage who saw through the moves and finally, in disillusion, joined the Crusades and perished with Peter the Hermit's rabble. The other plays, "Blow Your Own Trumpet" and "The Indifferent Shepherd," are based on life in London during the war and as such do not have the same interest to the foreign reader as the first play. All three were produced in Britain during or immediately after the war.

In a preface to this volume (based on a lecture at London University) Mr. Ustinov explains his theory of the task of the playwright, dissecting Shakespeare, Chekov and Ibsen to illustrate his points and comparing drama to music. Great music which commands the attention throughout the work is that which is unpredictable, he claims; like a mosaic, each chord and phrase has its own place, but the design must be seen as a whole to be appreciated. In drama, the speeches and fragments of speech are the stones which go to make up the complete and rounded work.

H.O.

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AUCTION SALE
By the special request of members of the Diplomatic Corps and others, among them the personal estate of the late Dr. F., I am putting up for sale by auction highly valued furniture, objets d'art, paintings by internationally famed artists, Persian carpets, etc.
The auction will take place on
Tuesday, December 19, 1950, 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. at the PALGA HOTEL HALL, 2 Rehov Allenby (near the seashore), Tel Aviv.
Preview on Sunday, December 17, and Monday, December 18, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
It is worth your while visiting this exhibition which contains the most highly valued objects. Since all articles will be sold at the price offered, the chances of your making a good buy are most propitious.
The Management is ready to accept offers during the preview period without extra charge, thus enabling buyers who are interested in some particular object to purchase same without the need to attend the auction sale.
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